MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 256. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	.. ..	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	.. ..	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11600	.. ..	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	8000	.. ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FEDOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ayo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradkum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yokoh'ma Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	6th Nov.	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	16th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3910	S. Nakayama	4th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc,

FREE I FREE II FREE III
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5568	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	.. ..	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
Direct steamer to New York, carrying 1st class passengers s. s. "City of Calcutta." Tons 7,636. Leaving Bombay about 9th November, 1915.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Fares to New York £50 to £60, according to position of the accommodation.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Tuesday, 2nd Nov. 11 a.m. via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
S. S. "LHASA," 2,194 tons sailing on Saturday 30th Oct. or on arrival of the English Mail steamer connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with the S. S. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mohommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons sailing on Friday the 29th October calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378 tons sailing on or about 5th November via Marmagoa calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons sailing on or about 1st November for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
27th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

§To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA;
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 42

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya.	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1458

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KHAKI AT REGULAR PRICES.
WARM SERVICE JACKETS
British Warm Coats, Breeches,
Flannel and Twill Shirts.
Coat Sweaters, Knitted Ties,
Water Bottles, Haversacks,
Regulation Saddlery,
Boots and Puttees.
BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY, POONA, SECUNDERABAD.
Tele. No. 2728.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	(Australia)
Honolulu	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,580
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,14,277
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,30,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN:—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—Will anyone kindly recommend a really capable Indian, with a good, all-round knowledge of PRINTING, to work as General Foreman. A man who can control workmen and see Jobs through the works. A permanency is open to the right man. Apply THE BELVEDERE PRESS, Allahabad. 906

HEALTH is the greatest pleasure in life, which mostly depends on your having wholesome and nourishing food. If you require, good, wholesome meals and dishes—vegetarian or non-vegetarian, cooked on the principles of ancient Mughal Kings of Delhi, on moderate terms, please try once at
SHRI BHARAT HINDU HOTEL,
CLOSE TO BALIWALA THEATRE,
Bombay.
2082

WANTED.

WANTED first class MOTOR MECHANIC must be thoroughly acquainted with Ford Cars. Apply McKENZIES LIMITED, Rangoon. 2148

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—Trained M. A. Headmaster for a State School in U. P. Starting salary Rs. 200. Apply sharp to—
ALTAF HUSAIN, M.A.,
Kachchi Serai Jowala Gunge,
906 Azamgarh.

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MRS. CHENEVIX TRENCH would be very grateful if any Lady who is parting with her NURSE could recommend her for the sole charge of a small boy, aged 16 months.—Simla in summer, Delhi in winter.
MRS. CHENEVIX TRENCH,
904 C/o Foreign Office, Simla.

WANTED—Young men having experience of explaining to merchants in Hindi, Gujrati, Marathi, English. Fair salary Rs. 15 to 25 besides allowance. Apply sharp.
THE INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY,
Moos Building,
Opp. D. Vadilal & Co.,
2153 Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED—For a High School one B.Sc. and TWO UNDERGRADUATES strong in Mathematics, able to play all outdoor games. Salary for B.Sc. 70-2-80 and for others 45-5-60. Apply to,
DEWAN BAHADUR T. CHHAJU RAM,
Dewan, Datia State.
P. O. Datia, G. I. P. (Bundelkhand).
2137

WANTED.—A MARINE ENGINEER, European or Indian, holding a 2nd Class Certificate for service on a new steamer for the Imperial Light House Service at Colombo. The appointment is pensionable. Free passage will be provided to Colombo. Only those who are Marine Engineers need apply, enclosing their testimonials, to the
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL
INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.
2159

WANTED for the Chitgupi Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Hubli, a qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE on pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 on approved service with free quarters. Persons knowing English, or Marathi with experience of at least 5 years need only apply. Applications should state their age and caste and send in their applications before the 15th November. 1915. 2147
N. S. CHITGUPPI,
Chairman Dispensary Committee.
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 18th October, 1915. 2147

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE as INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Starting salary Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN Darbar Ali-Rajpur, C. I. 900

WANTED a GUJARATI GRADUATE with French as voluntary. Rs. 45 p.m. Apply sharp PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Kalbadevi. 2143

WANTED.—PAYING GUEST in well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Electric Lights and Fans. English Baths. All home comforts. Immediate entry. Apply A. R. B. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1004

WANTED a B. Sc. or B.A. with Botany and Biology for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualification and experience. Apply with testimonials to 2118 HEADMASTER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

DECENT SHIGRAM with fast and quiet Arab horse available for evening-drive on Saturdays and Sundays. Terms moderate. Please apply. "J. B. M." "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

EIGHTEEN INCH. WYE LEVEL FOR SALE, cheap, used only once. Complete with tripod and case.
P. C. HAYNES.
c/o. Cromptons, Bombay, Ltd.
35-37, Apollo Street.
2163

FOR SALE Bay English Gelding "GARDENER," I.P.A.C., 8 years, a big handsome, weight-carrying pony. Excellent hack and hunter in both saddles. Believed quite sound. Rs. 1,800.
Apply to LT.-COL. C. A. LUCK, 22nd Cavalry, F. F., Bolarum. 903

FOR SALE—One HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 16 N. H. P. made by Ruston Proctor & Co., and one Vertical Boiler 90 lbs. Steam Pressure, made by Tinker Shenton & Co., worked only six months. Please refer to SAKARLAL TRIKAMLAL & Co., 174/76, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 2161

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE.—10 H. P. Calcott car, latest 1915 model. Grey 2-seater with folding dickey seat. Complete with full standard equipment including hood, screen, side curtains, acetylene head lamps, electric side and tail lamps, five Sankey detachable wheels and tyres, horn, jack, tools etc. Also the following extras—Smith's six guinea speedometer, Smith's clock, spare battery, khaki cushion covers, monsoon cover and apron etc., etc.
An entirely satisfactory and reliable little car. Has been carefully driven under 650 miles and is in absolutely new condition throughout, body-work and tyres included. Only sold as owner has bought 4-seater.
Any reasonable trial or examination. Price Rs. 3,700. Not open to offers. Apply:—
Captain, R. B. SPENCE,
4 Carnegy Road,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
2149

TO BE LET.

FLAT TO BE LET on Dadar Main Road, Rent Rs. 100. Apply KHODADAD SHERIAR & Co., 2, Crawford Market, Bombay. 2157

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants, Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 558

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars, Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
1916.

FOR SALE.—ENGINE. One pair Cross Compound Tandem Jet Condensing engines Stroke 7ft. dia. H. P. 22in. dia L. P. 41in. 1 H. P. 1,000.
3 Lancashire Boilers 30ft. by 8ft. dia W. P. 102 lbs. and Fittings. Apply:—
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
1, Forbes Street.
2144

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISUFALI IBRAHIMJI BANDOOKWALLA and SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDAL BANDOOKWALLA of Bombay Borah Mamohedan Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.
ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land situate on the West side of Mangaldas Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 485 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North partly by the land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage and partly by Plot No. 97 of the Improvement Trust, Princess Street estate, on the East by Mangaldas Road aforesaid on the South by Plot No. 99 of the said estate and on the West partly by property in the tenure or occupation of Essoofally Ebrahimji and partly by property in the tenure or occupation of Vithaldas Meghji which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 98 of the said estate with all buildings and premises now erected and built thereon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 1797 and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 873, 875 Street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate on the West side of Road No. 7, Princess Street Estate in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 379 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 98 of the said estate and by Road No. 7, aforesaid on the South by Carnac Road and on the West by properties belonging to Essoofally Ebrahimji which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 99 on the said Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1797, 1798 and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 882-85 Street Nos. 10, 11, 58 and 62 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.
WADIA GHANDHY & Co.,
2155 Attorneys for the Purchasers.
Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1915.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDUL AZIZ EBRAHIM CHAND and AYSHA BAI, wife of ABDUL AZIZ EBRAHIM CHAND have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khetwady Back Road in Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 492, 164, New Nos. 14011, 1412, 1477, 1478 Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587 and bounded on the East by Falkland Road, 4th Cross Lane on the West by the property of Zenabai Abdul Hoosein Heptoolla on the North by the property of Pestonji Jamshedji Dubash and on the South by Khetwady Back Road which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2136 and Street No. 7.
Dated this 25th day of October, 1915.
MULLA & MULLA,
2162 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummam Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1915 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd November, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.
By order of the Directors,
B. N. GAMUDIA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th October, 1915. 2094

THE IMPERIAL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the IMPERIAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE of CHARLES HESLEDEN ROSE. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Charles Hesleden Rose, late of Dunluce, Workingham in the County of Berks in England European deceased who died at Dunluce aforesaid on the 3rd day of April, 1915, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th day of October, 1915, to Arthur Kirke Smith, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office in the Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1915.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Arthur Kirke-Smith the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of Charles Hesleden Rose deceased. 2123

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Water Tank, W. I. Piping and Fittings.
For particulars and specification, apply to
BAGANNA BALAJI,
M.I.E.E.,
2156 Electrical Engineer.

NOTICE.

MRS. J. OVER, B.P.N.A., Diplomaed Midwife and Sick Nurse, has removed to Flora Buildings, Clare Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CAVEL STREET, NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH, THE KALBADEVI ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October 1915, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 97 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, in the Cart, known as "Kalbadevichswady" or "Gamwady" outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C. Ward No. 2885, and Street No. 202, Cavel Street, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East partly by the public passage of the said Cart, and partly by the property of Gangabai, widow of Jairam Devjee, on or towards the West by the public passage of the said Cart, on or towards the North partly by the public passage, and partly by a well, and on or towards the South by a public passage (Cavel).
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Unwala, Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, in Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th October, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Publis Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the vacant shop at Church Gate Street, Fort, near the Church (where all goods are removed for sale), the up to date and substantially made household furniture consisting of Dining Table and Chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, fancy tiled and Curzon chairs, Baby easy chairs, a large assortment of cane seated and wooden chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck chairs, camp cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glassware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Goods are on view.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

The sale of the remaining stock in trade of a Chemists and Druggists Shop at Narsingham Mansion, Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co.,, are instructed to sell by public auction at "Star Mansion" ground floor and top floor, Colaba near the station very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain carved mahoganised French polished household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others such as dining table, set of 6 arm and 6 without arm leather lined chairs, large mirror sideboards and dumb-waiters glassware, crockery and plated ware, ice box, rich tapestry and plush lined drawing room suites, silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, corner and side Taj and Chipendale cabinets, marble top teapoys and centre tables revolving top writing table, lady's writing table tiled and glass screens, oleographs, pictures, one gramophone with 70 records, musical box, carpets, flower vases, canechairs, easy chairs, new designed wooden and iron bedsteads single and double door "star fashioned almyrahs dressing and wash hand table, chest of drawers, glass and revolving book-case, electric fans, verandah benches, office chairs, plain almyrahs, gold gent's and lady's watches, bedroom sofas, mirror hat stands, one Rippengale cooking stove, even and cooking utensils, in good order, one perambulator, etc., etc., the property of Mr. B. C. Rasis and others.
The property of another gentlemen one 15 H.-P. Ford Landaulette in good order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Benjamin, Roberts and others, and also Ratnagiri made furniture, such as arms and without arm chairs, teapoys, cabinets, sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, blackwood carved pier tables, small and large rich carpets, hanging 8 and 24 lights glass chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, hanging kerosine oil lamps, one marble statue "Parbati," made specially to order from 1st quality mackana stone in Jeypore, glass show cases, corners, rich oil paintings and pictures, English drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, cheval glasses, large and small writing tables, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, almyrahs, cloth and grown presses, one folding harmonium, one lot soap making implements, wooden planks, iron tank, table with vice, garden pots, etc., one rubber-tyred boat shaped landau by Windover, one rubber-tyred English boat phaeton and one rubber-tyred dog-cart, one riskshaw, one 8 H.-P. single cylinder, 4 seated, "Rover" motor car, one 10 H.-P. 2 cylinder, 4 seated "Argyle" motor car, etc., etc.
The property of another gentleman—
One rubber-tyred shigram by Press.
One handsome strong bay waler cob.
One rubber-tyred English landaulette by Milliner.
One English make Humber motor car with accessories complete in good order.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sandhurst House," Apollo Bunder, next to the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arms chairs, tapestry and plush lined drawing room suites, corner and side cabinets, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, one sweet-toned square piano by Harold and Co., marble top teapoys and centre tables, one American roll top writing desk revolving book-cases plain almyrahs hatstand, single and double bedsteads, table, lamps, etc., etc., the property of H. F. Darvell, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for Joshi Pragji Purshottam the owner of the undermentioned property Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1915, at the hour 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), put up for sale, by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Bhuleshwar in the cart known as Phopal without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty (160) square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278 New No. Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 549 (1) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the passage of the said Cart on the west side of Bhuleshwar and Bhopi's House on or towards the west by the wall of the house and sweepers passage on or towards the north by the property formerly of Narayan Maneckji Seth but now

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(Contd.)

of Mukund Guin Seth and on or towards the south by the house of the estate formerly of Madan Damji and Hari Damji but now of the late Narayan Bawa and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5165 Street No. 7.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya at their office at No. 121, Esplannade Road, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 Australian brake nearly new, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay waler mare, 7 years, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD.
On THURSDAY, the 25th November, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hussonally Sullemanji the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with five Chawls erected and standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at DeLisle Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2257 and Street No. 312 containing by admeasurement 6032 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 773 New No. 12761 and New Survey No. 1/2688 and bounded as follows that is to say: on the East by DeLisle Road formerly known as Foras Road, on the West by a water drain and beyond that by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, on the North by a water drain and beyond that partly by the ground of Atmaram Manekji and partly by Government ground, and on the South by the ground formerly of Framji Dinshaji Petit but now of Lookmanji Sulemanji and others, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor Hussonally Sulemanji by whom the same was mortgaged to the vendors the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., on the 20th day of June, 1905.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co. attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th, Oct. 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO WORK THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI IN BARODA DISTRICT.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right of the said Insolvent to work the Cotton Press, at Dabhoi in Baroda District for the season ending 31st day of May, 1916.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply, to the Undersignend, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 30th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Janjira Chambers in Wodehouse Road, opposite the Hotel Majestic, Fort, valuable and handsome (specially made to order) household teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room suites lined with rich tapestry, English-made brass bedsteads, brass baby sofas, engraved rich pier tables, handsome (made to order) solid wood sideboards, lady's writing tables, strong-made mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, tables with electric lights, arm and armless chairs, easy and low chairs, blackwood and teakwood rich engraved teapoys, dining table, office tables, selected artistic cabinets, perambulator, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, hatstand, one screen with doors, suitable for a room, sweet-toned cottage piano, camera with its accessories, phonograph, sewing machine, ice-box with refrigerator, brass electric hall lamps, old Satsumaware, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.
Also one English-made C. spring canoe-shaped handsome Victoria.
The property of Dr. (Mrs.), Amann (Messrs. Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.), and Mrs. J. Liebel.
The above is on view.
Also the property of H. Campbell, Esq., (Bar-at-Law).
One English-made Victoria and set of harness.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th October, 1915.

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Telephone 2020.

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AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUXILIARY AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM CABINETS, COSY CORNER SCREEN, SILK TAPESTRY LINED HIGH BACK CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY LINED NEW DESIGNED DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ETC., ETC.

TH IS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, just behind the Paper Currency Bank (where the furniture has been removed for Auction) the valuable new designed artistic and substantial high class specially made teak and black wood household and office furniture, consisting of rich silk tapestry lined new designed drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, blackwood carved centre table, dining chairs, blackwood cabinets, tile-topped teapoys, marble top washing tables, dressing tables, writing tables, glass screens, Oak paper rack, dinner waggons, desk writing tables, black wood Curzon chairs, low and easy chairs, blackwood folding easy chairs, English revolving book cases, show cases, bentwood chairs, square and octagon teapoys, silk tapestry lined high back chairs, panel door book cases, blackwood carved cupboards, glass door almirahs, mirror chest of drawers, revolving chairs, new design office tables, garden chairs, carpets, glass ware, etc., etc.

Also rich Chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cosy corner screen.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

P. S.—Some pieces of the above furniture being artistic and brand new, this sale affords an opportunity to those having a dislike for second-hand goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 28TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 (S. T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEWJI, BRESLAUR AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS, SELECTED ARTISTIC CABINETS FROM THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, ROLL-TOP OFFICE TABLE BY ROBERTS, COTTAGE PIANO BY SOUNDY &c., &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 28th October at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the first floor of Gymkhana Chambers No. 11, Outram Road, in the Fort, the very valuable, handsome, artistic, substantial and made-to-order high class furniture consisting of sliding dining tables, dining room, chairs, solid mahoganised sideboard by well-known English maker, dinner waggons, meatsafes, dumbwaiters, walnut wood English Secretariat bookcase, revolving office table specially made-to-order by John Roberts, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room Chesterfield suits of sofas and chairs, selected velvet lined rich artistic cabinet from the School of Arts, brass pot palm stands by Lazarus, sweet toned full compassed iron framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., writing tables, teapoys, office chairs, ladies' chairs, music cabinets, hand painted vases, rich bronze ornaments, door curtains, artistic engravings, glass screens, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, hatstands, English cane chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Frazer, baba cots, direct current table electric fans of 16 and 12 inches, electric ceiling fan, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, platedware by Mappin & Webb and other makers, etc., ice box, chicks, china

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & Co., (Continued.)

mattings, oil carpet. Persian and Indian carpets etc., etc. The property of J. W. Chadwick Esq., Chief Manager Messrs. J. H. Rilley & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Rocinton:—

1 motor car No. 3126, 4-Cylinder, Torpedo shape.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES EGYPTIAN WEFT COPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay, by order of the firm concerned and on account and at the risk of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons.

L&S/L

27 cases Egyptian Weft Cops 86 Counts on short Tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
And in the presence of
The Royal Belgian & Allied contries' Counsuls
The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma
(Bombay Branch) will hold a
SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE
TOWN HALL
BOMBAY
On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.
In aid of the
BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Dancing Commences at 9-30 p. m.

Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretery, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.

Or at the Door.

Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Wednesday, 27th October,
at 9 p. m.
SHAPSAMBHRAM

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 6-30 p.m.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE "QUO VADIS !"

SHAKESPEARE'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE !!!

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"

"The Tragedy of the World's Most Famous Lovers"

Rivalling **"CABIRIA"** for sumptuousness of production.

SHOWN COMPLETE IN 7 parts.

Played and Acted by the CINES CO of "QUO VADIS" Fame.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26.

Hanametal	Lennox	Singapore
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta
Garrvoale	Kearney	Karachi
Richard	Nordraak	Hunn Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26.

City of Glasgow	Morrison	Karachi
Orseolo	Chiesa	Calcutta
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Alavi	for	Genoa, etc.
"	Luzon Maru	for	Kobe.

S. S. Hanametal:—The steamer Hanametal, 1,714 tons, Captain J. Lennox, arrived here yesterday from Singapore, which port she left on the 12th instant, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons Captain W. Macdonald, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Garryvale:—The steamer Garryvale, 2,456 tons, Captain J. W. Kearney, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Richard Nordraak:—The steamer Richard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Orseolo:—The steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiesa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, October 27th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Luzon Maru	N. Y. Kaisha	
D. & E. City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. Nixon & Co
G. Courland		B. S. N. Co
M. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tayebji & Sons
K. Fawonian	Hocken	T. M. & Co
O. Incemore	Barry	J. F. & Co
P. Viemeira	Paltic	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Saraswati	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Johannr	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
7 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
8 Kamor	Odner	S. Tyabji & Son
12 & 13 Hartington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
4 Queda	Nellson	M. M. & Co
6 Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pitt	K. Nixon & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
Grachus	Smith	
Garryvale	Kearney	
Hanametal	Lennox	
Harpathian	Rout	W. & A. G. & Co
Haus B.	Henriksen	
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrau	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenlimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Kasara	Ellis	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Orardo	Maples	M. M. & Co
Richard Nordraak	Hunn	
Suwa	Gilling	

EXPORTS.

October, 26.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 27 bales sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 33 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 2 cwt. angour R. Jiwandas & Co., 12 cwt. kismiss R. Jiwandas & Co., 18 cwt. indigo G. Radhakisondas, 250 cwt. kismiss D. Haridas & Co., 520 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 50 cases bristles Allen Bros & Co., 5 bales sheepskins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 2,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros., 200 cwt. gum olibanum G. Suchidana & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son.

City of Calcutta (s) 850 cwt. cashewnuts R. Jiwandas & Co., 1,055 cwt. bone sinues Hollingshurst & Co., 20,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 30 bales wool T. Loondiram.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 499 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alave (s) 100 bales cotton National Financing & Co. Cr., 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 1,200 bales cotton Walter Pavri & Co., 400 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co., 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 3,003 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 2,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR BALTIMORE.

City of Calcutta (s) 7,000 cwt. bonesneal Hollingshurst & Co.

Garryvale (s) 6,300 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

FOR HULL.

Crageswald (s) 1,000 cwt. myrabollams Gordhandas Assoo., 6,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,000 cwt. castor seed M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Colaba (s) 200 cwt. turmuric Nuserwanji Bros & Co., 6 cwt. cashewnuts R. Jiwandas & Co., 21 cwt. rosoflower M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 5 pots rosa oil H. K. Jooma, 250 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 319 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 190 cwt. gum bhesabole E. Nowroji & Co.

Nankin (s) 250 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 75 cwt. sandalwood S. Nowroji & Co., 500 bales cotton yarn J. David, 225 bales cotton yarn M. Amersey & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Iyo Maru (s) 50 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 250 bales cotton twist M. B. Kaisha.

Nankin (s) 200 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 500 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abraham, 1,005 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 500 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 2,500 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co., 250 bales cotton twist M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru 800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 6 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 86 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Moldavia from Sydney Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—800 cases jams, 1 crate motor cycle, 11 crates cheese 4 boxes bargold.

S. S. Vita from Busreh Agents, M. M. & Co.—41 bundles rosebuds, 1 bundle asseofotida, 1 nos. horse, 5 coils rope, 3 bundles specie, 203 bundles mat tape, 39 bundles mats, 9 bundles dry fish, 53 bundles salted fish, 105 bag a. seeds, 287 bags pistas, 2 jottas shahaleb, 42 bags gum, 100 bags edra, 130 bags almonds, 17 bags almond seed, 3 cases 527 bags reisin, 10 bags figs 227 crates pomegranates, 4 bundles skins, 1 tin pearl, 5 bags sharkfins, 2 bags M. O. P. shells, 5 bundles M. roots, 45 bundles 77 bales wool, 418 boxes 10,291 baskets 61 cases 179 bundles 2 051 bags dates.

S. S. Kasara from Busreh Agents, M. M. & Co.—28 bags indigo, 137 bales cotton waste, 3 bags chastas, 15 bags almonds, 60 nos. horses, 16 bales 7 cases C. P. goods, 7 bundles c. seeds, 32 bags apricots, 12 bales cotton twist, 66 cases 127 bags grapes, 12 cases 300 baskets 190 bundles dates, 57 cases 1,239 bags raisins.

S. S. Harington from New York Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.—20 cases leather, 1 case 1 box stoves, 4 cases bottles, 10 barrels paraffine seals, 138 barrels 675 cases 1 box lubricating grease, 3 136 boxes tinplate, 2,910 cases nails, 26 barrels sodeum sulphide, 7 cases tyres, 156 cases aluminium, 20 cases 26 barrels lamp globes, 100 cases 50 barrels wax, 24 cases soap, 18 cases paper, 3,734 barrels 541 cases lubricating oil, 8 cases perfumed spirit, 23 cases nestles milk food, 8 barrels, brown sugar of lead, 4 casks aniline salts, 65 cases grapenuts, 26 cases varnish, 2 cases glass bottles, 356 cases medicine, 102 cases 8 boxes 7 packages automobiles and parts thereof and accessories, 173 boxes 1 case clocks, 200 drums zinc chloride, 12 casks magneseum chloride, 17 cases electric motor, 38 packages Fellows syrup, 1 case cycle car, 63 cases oilcloth, 63 boxes dental cream, 2 cases shoes, 7 boxes olives, 11 boxes meat, 29 cases vaseline, 25 cases listrine, 1 barrel colour, 10 cases potash chlorate, 8 boxes canned milk, 2 cases promide of sodium, 18 cases promide of potassium, 2 cases bromide of ammonia, 10 drums ether, 1 box marble designs, 5 cases jelly, 31 cases 10 boxes provisions, 5 cases 2 barrels 6 boxes paint, 1 case confectionery, 33 cases chloroform, 1 case bottled beer, 25 cases dental powder, 25 cases cotton seed oil, 1 case cotton goods, 125 cases oats, 1 case perfumery, 9 cases rubber goods.

S. S. Hans B. from Delgoa Bay Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—6,243 tons coal

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Unted Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also normal in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind. Temperature is in excess at night in lower Sind and both during the day and at night elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in excess at night in Gujarat and both during the day and at night in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature continues generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.44in. of rain and Belgaum 0.12in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess Night temperature is in excess, day temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of precipitation in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general and comparatively heavy in Malabar, and local in south-east Madras and the south Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in south-east Madras, Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Stil
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	20	m 0 58	27 11	26	m 6 45	19 6
		0 34a	25 9		6 23a	16 2
Wed	27	m 1 29	27 3	27	m 7 18	20 0
		1 2a	25 2		6 59a	16 9
Thur	28	m 2 2	26 10	28	m 7 55	20 7
		1 32a	24 6		7 22a	17 6
Fri.	29	m 2 39	26 2	29	m 8 40	21 2
		2 11a	23 10		8 4a	18 4
Sat.	30	m 3 24	25 7	30	m 9 47	21 6
		3 7a	23 8		8 50a	19 2
Sun	31	m 4 27	25 2	31	m 11 57	21 4
	Nov	4 28a	23 0	1 Nov	10 11a	19 11
Mon.	1	m 5 35	25 1	1	m 1 0a	20 7
		6 0a	23 3		11 57a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 10m
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 36m.	6h. 9m.
" 28 (Thursday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 29 (Friday)	" 6h. 1 7m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 30 (Saturday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 7m.
" 31 (Sunday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 7m.
Nov. 25 (Monday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 6m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 26th October 1915 was 30.034 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Numerous thundershowers have occurred in the south of the Peninsula, the heaviest amounts reported being, Cochin, Madras, 2 inches and Trivandram, Tinnevelly 1½ inches.

No great change is forecasted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 26th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.2	66.9	84	0		
Do. (25th)				0		—0.05
Jask						
Do. (25th)	91.7	76.6	78	0		—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (25th)	94.7	76.4	20	0		—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.4	64.5	65	0.68		—4.09
Rawalpindi	90.8	53.8	56	14.58		—3.19
Lahore	94.0	68.4	70	6.67		—3.69
Hissar	93.2	58.5	43	0.52		
Ambala	93.7	56.3	66	21.82		—1.85
Delhi	95.8	66.0	40	13.05		—10.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.4	68.8	39	16.08		—8.89
Mainpuri	92.3	64.2	59	21.65		—2.86
Jhansi	96.6	67.8	38	21.84		—13.38
Cawnpore	93.0	64.1	68	57.28		23.76
Allahabad	93.6	64.0	66	44.00		7.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	101.1	60.4	56	0.69		—1.57
Jacobabad	84.6	74.0	87	0.33		—5.75
Karachi	92.6	62.4	59	11.09		—7.96
Ajmer	95.5	54.9	40	11.58		—11.35
Jaipore	97.6	74.4	45	17.41		—8.98
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.8	69.0	71	4.67		—8.86
Dwarka	86.3	77.7	75	7.99		—4.70
Veraval	84.4	74.2	70	10.49		—6.88
Rajkot	98.2	69.0	63	11.34		—14.47
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	69.8	86	10.95		—8.87
Surat	94.5	73.5	94	27.44		—13.02
Ahmedabad	97.6	71.9	70	11.75		—17.35
Deesa	97.9	66.3	79	6.96		—16.36
Neemuch	92.7	68.2	53	15.64		—11.62
Indore	90.1	63.7	65	27.19		—3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	66.3	79	70.78		18.74
Saugor	91.8	65.4	49	42.34		—0.80
Hoshangabad	90.9	64.5	75	43.59		—2.97
Khandwa	94.0	64.5	75	29.72		—4.60
Akola	94.2	66.4	64	25.88		—3.20
Amrcati	92.3	66.6	48	32.30		8.40
Nagpur	93.8	69.3	69	46.50		1.36
Chanda	92.7	71.4	78	38.43		—10.69
Raipur	90.7	70.6	75	51.24		5.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.2	79.2	87	76.18		5.73
Ratnagiri	87.5	79.5	81	10016		1.12
Mormugao	87.9	78.2	93	85.15		—4.34
Karwar	88.6	78.0	90	96.90		—19.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	66.1	66	21.65		9.88
Ahmednagar	89.9	69.3	63	29.16		9.45
Poona	90.6	19.5	86	34.90		10.88
Sholapur	93.3	73.1	72	25.59		—0.50
Bijapur	89.7	69.3	81	0.44	22.65	5.42
Belgaum	85.7	67.9	80	0.12	45.44	2.76
Aurangabad	91.3	67.2	57		28.47	2.69
Nizamabad (Indur.)	94.1	70.6	70		34.09	—3.47
Hyderabad	91.6	73.9	76		50.07	23.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	75.0	82	0.10	92.26	—32.68
Calicut	87.8	74.4	91	1.15	92.44	—4.74
Cochin	88.5	72.9	81	0.08	91.23	5.44
Colombo	82.4	71.2	94	5.78	38.10	0.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.5	77.3	80		9.26	—9.92
Bellary						
Cuddapah	97.2	80.2	61		18.47	—5.31
Madras	91.4	75.0	75		24.25	0.26
Bangalore	84.6	65.5	92	0.03	23.13	—1.71
Coimbatore	92.6	69.2	89	0.31	11.27	0.21
Trichinopoly	97.1	73.5	79	0.15	17.48	0.0
Negapatam	92.1	79.7	88		11.44	—7.09

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.806	inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.6	"
Dew Point	79.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.840	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)	4.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2	"
Minimum do. do.	80.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.SE, W, WNW, NW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	106 Miles.	

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

COUGHS AND COLDS

SCOTT'S Emulsion casts out coughs and colds and restores perfect health. It soothes irritated membranes, heals inflamed tissues and builds up and strengthens every part of the body.

Children who are subject to chills, bronchitis, whooping cough and chest weaknesses should continue taking SCOTT'S Emulsion for prolonged periods. They will gain a good appetite, an increase in weight, better health and the foundation of a strong constitution.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

opp. Government Telegraph Office, 379 (7) Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

manufacturers and suppliers of the

"KRYPTOK

(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens) and all kinds of white, or tinted lenses.

OCULISTS.

Services of a resident Ophthalmic Surgeon Free.

SIGHT SPECIALISTS.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

Eyesight Specialist, has 26 years' practica experience in sight testing retinoscopically.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Sir S. L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut-Col' G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut-Colonel Peters. M.B., LM.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," Free on Application.

"VI-VI" EYE DROPS

Is an absolutely certain and positive cure for sore, red, weak, and watery eyes; in flamed, irritating, or granulated lids, etc' etc.—Price Annas 12.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuaria advice of

GE. GEORING, Esq., F' F' A', F' I' A', (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions)

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.

Managing Director

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENT WANTED.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	600
" Imports	..	17,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.20— 4d
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	9.80 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.48— 7
March		12.69— 6
New York Official noon call Jan.		12.51—11
March		12.70—15
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.45+ 2
March		12.66+ 2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening rates.	
Oct.	7.04	
Oct.-Nov.	7.04	
Nov.-Dec.	7.04	— 1
Dec.-Jan.	7.04	
Jan.-Feb.	7.04	
Feb.-March	7.05	
March-April	7.05	
April-May	7.05	
May-June	7.05	
June-July	7.02	— 2
July-Aug.	6.89	
Aug.-Sept.	6.85	
Sept.-Oct.	6.69	
Oct.-Nov.	6.65	

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous closing rates.
October	7.07	2
Oct.-Nov.	7.07	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.07	2
Dec.-Jan.	7.07	2
Jan.-Feb.	7.07	2
Feb.-March	7.08	2
March-April	7.08	1
April-May	7.08	1
May-June	7.08	1
June-July	7.05	1
July-Aug.	7.01	Same.
Aug.-Sept.	6.86	—1
Sept.-Oct.	6.71	Same.
Oct.-Nov.	6.67	"

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.05+ 5
" " Fully Good ..	..	5.15+ 5
" " Fine	..	5.30
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..	5.45
" " " Fine ..	..	5.75
" Broach Good	..	6.50
" " Fully Good ..	..	6.65
" " Fine	..	6.80
" Scinde Good	..	4.95
" " Fully Good ..	..	5.10
" " Fine	..	5.25

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 25th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	40,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
" " to Continent ..	..	6,000
Futures at New York January .		12.35—19
Futures at New York March ..		12.55—19
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.35— 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January		12.26—18
Futures at New Orleans March..		12.48—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		7⅞ unchgd.
Demand Bills	..	4.62.00—.1
Silver Commercial Bars .	..	48⅞ unchgd.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot ..	.. 23 15/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " 6 " ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4⅛

Unchanged.

Council Bill—Extra allotments.

Bills on Bombay Rs. 12,00,000 @ ¼ 1/32 Deferred—

The sum of £275,000 has been earmarked.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 27.46—.6

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 25th

3½ % 1925—1928.. ..	..£92¾
4½ % 1925—1945.. ..	..£98⅜ unchd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 25th.

There are no sellers of Indian Wheat.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,300,000 qrs

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales. } 56+6d January Value

Karachi Barley. Nov.-Dec. sellers. unchgd 43/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. Sellers unchgd 63

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. Sellers unchgd 56/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 15

Nov.-Dec. Paid 62/6—6d.

Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec unchgd 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Paid 59—3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Value unchgd. £9-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B	£72½—5
Copper Braziers	£99
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	49
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£17-15-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4-5-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	20/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	20/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. Paid	2/5¼+¼d

SKINS.

London, Oct. 25th.

Goat skin sale opened to-day strong and active.

Goat skins offered	959,000
Sheep " "	756,000

Goat skins Madras 2 to 3 pence higher.

Goat skins Bombay 2 pence dearer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The market to-day opened weak at Rs. 303 and prices quickly gave way in sympathy with lower advices from America and G. Broach touched Rs. 296.

There has been little business done owing to there being few sellers in the market.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach April 298.,

Fully Good Bengal January 231.

Fine K/Akola January 267.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	305	Apr. '16
M. G. Bengals ..	247	237	..	Jan. '16
" "	244	..	..	Nov. '15
M. G. Sind Punjab	238	..	..	Jan. '16
M. G. Khandesh ..	263	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	290	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	285	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm. ..	274	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	253	Nov. 1915.
M.G. Benzals ..	246	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	"
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th October, 1915. 5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	212	202	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	243	230	220	..	do.
	..	255	..	..	Ready new crop.
	..	241	231	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	225	213	..	Ready
	..	232	222	..	do.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	do.
	..	265	255	..	do.
	..	250	..	..	Ready new crop.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	258	248	..	Ready
	..	266	258	..	Jan. 16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	251	..	Ready
	..	268	260	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	265	255	..	do.
	..	272	264	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	268	258	..	do.
	..	276	268	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	272	262	..	do.
	..	280	272	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	276	266	..	do.
	..	284	276	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	280	270	260	do.
		303	..	297/8	1/25 Ap. 16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	262	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	282	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	256	do.
	..	..	..	252	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	283	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 2 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th October, 1915:—

Cotton	7,068 Bales.
Wheat	3,863 cwts.
Linseed	2,789 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,529 "
Ginjellyseed	929 "
Poppyseed	2,463 "
Groundnuts	1,037 "
Castorseed	14,059 "
Rice	3,619 "
Myrabollams	1,820 "
Cottonseed	2,095 "
Mowraseed	370 "
Gram	1,557 "
Joowar	1,800 "
Maize	410 "
Barley	2,983 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-13.6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-4, B T. per candy

Forward A.-May ..... Rs. 9-5-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 9-8. B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-10, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8.15 R. D. per cwt.

Groun lnuts ..... Rs 39, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. Dec.-Jan. Rs. 9-4, E. D. per cwt.

White sm. gr. 15 per cent. Dec.-Jan. ... Rs. 8-14, R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.

D. D. Mail. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.

" to 1s. 4 1-16d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.

Do. 6 m.s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 9-16d.

Francs 3 m-s. do. 190½

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 135

Do. Shanghai 174½

60 d-s. Yokohama 153¼

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day but gradually gathered strength and closed a little higher than the closing quotations of yesterday.

Tata Iron and Steel shares improved a little. In Mill shares for Maburat delivery Davi ls closed at Rs. 515, Fazulbhai at Rs. 385, Kohinoors at Rs. 630 and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 785.

Standards opened at Rs. 912½ but closed at Rs. 917½.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,085 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,430.

A big lot of Emperor Edward Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 390.

Currimbhai kept steady at Rs. 196½, Crescent at Rs. 95 and Indore Malwar at Rs. 195.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,582½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 107½.

Deferred improved to Rs. 209½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 204.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 17.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 192½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares kept quiet at Rs. 1,025.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 87¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchange, at Rs. 99¼.

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

At the Calcutta Jute Market yesterday the imprts of jute were 32,000 bales and exports 22,000, and stocks 100,800. Bales bought 15,000 at Rs. 6 to Rs. 11-10. Mills bought 7,000 bales at Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-10. The local market was quiet and unchanged. Quotations:—Oct.-Nov. delivery £25 -10s., Nov.-Dec. same.

Calcutta Baled Jute Market opened firm with Rs. 52-7 and Rs. 53, paid for Dirst marks for ready, and for Daisee Rs. 47 is reported. Business is restricted by scarcity of freight. Loose jute sellers are also asking higher rates Rs. 9-4 to Rs. 9-8 for jat 50/50.

Gunny Market:—There is enquiry for some heavy goods (A twills rainsacks etc.), but very little business and nothing of interest is reported. Hessians are in some request at Rs. 18-12.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables under date October 25:—Messrs. Ewart Maccaughey & Co., in their report of to-day's tea sale state that the market was weak. Common tea was 9¼d.

WHEAT PRICES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Average wheat prices in Northern India range between 8 and 8¼ seers the rupee. Wheat is steady at 9¼ seers at Jubbulpore and 9 seers at Lyallpur.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

QUESTION LIKELY TO BE AGAIN RAISED IN COUNCIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Last cold weather Government of India accepted the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Resolution for an enquiry into State and company management of railways and Government will presumably advance this question further and at least determine the kind of enquiry they propose to undertake. Sir Ibrahim himself will raise the point again during the winter session of the Council.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' GIFT OF 40 MOTOR AMBULANCES.

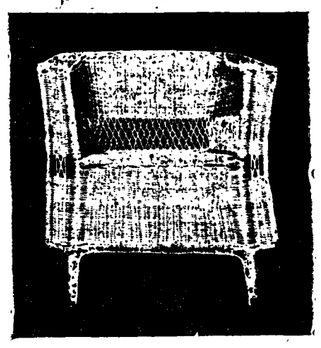
(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 26.

Forty motor ambulances have been provided by the Central Provinces and Berar as War Anniversay Gift for use at the front and at war hospitals, the total amount subscribed being Rs. 2,63,927. Rs. 91,000, sufficient to provide 14 ambulances, were given to the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association, which together with one presented to Lady Robertson by Sir Dorab Tata, would be available for use in India and the East. Twenty-five ambulances at a cost of Rs. 1,65,617 were given to the Secretary of the joint war committee of British Red Cross and the Order of St. John Ambulance to be at the disposal of the joint war Committee.

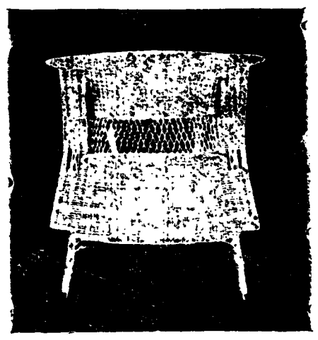
JUST RECEIVED

A Big consignment of Real Singapore Cane Chairs. They are designed for comfort and great strength, built of natural cane heart on solid Malacca frames. They are immensely strong, while due regard has been paid to seat, height and depth to ensure real comfort.

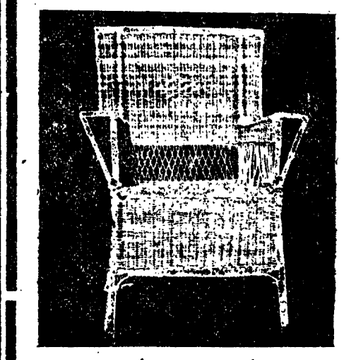


HELLAS No. 35, a comfortable round back Chair for Ladies' use exact to sketch. Dainty and strong.

Price Rs. **11-8.**



HELLAS No. 31, Exact to sketch very strong and comfortable, round back. Price Rs. **10-8.**

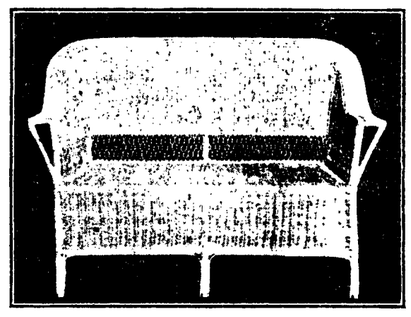


HELLAS No. 34, Exact to sketch best value at the price. A tall back chair most comfortable in use.

Price Rs. **10-8.**

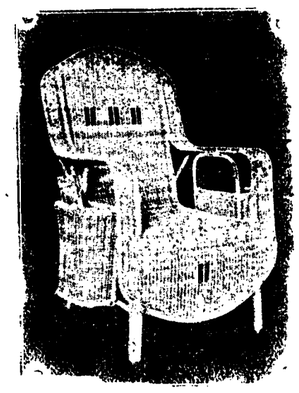
HELLAS No. 32, Exact to sketch nice roomy chair for Library or smoking room use. Price Rs. **11-8.**

BEST QUALITY WHITE CANE HEART. ON SOLID MALACCA FRAMES.



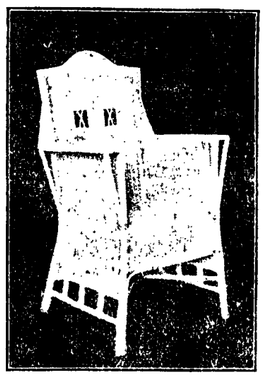
CANE CHAIRS AND SETTEES A BIG ASSORTMENT ALWAYS IN STOCK.

THE MAYFAIR SETTEE. Exact to sketch, unsurpassed for finish and comfort, suitable for Drawing Room, finest selected cane on Malacca frame. Total length 3 feet 11 inches. Can also be had in tall square back to match No. 34 chair. Price Rs. **16-8.**



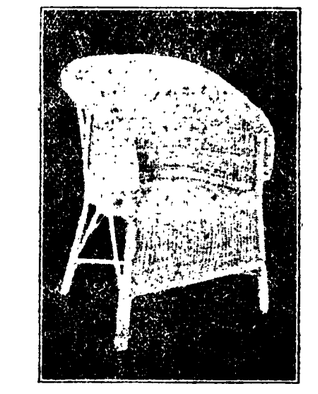
THE "GROSVENOR" CHAIR. Here is a chair for a student, deep seat, tall back, wide arms, two roomy side baskets for books and magazines, exact to illustration. Price Rs. **19-8.**

THE "VARSITY" CHAIR. A Chair which has many devotees, the sweeping round back curves into wide wing arms, magazine basket on the left side. deep roomy seat. exact to sketch. Pr. Rs. **15-8.**



THE "BADMINTON" CHAIR. A severe style with tall back, arms are just right for comfort, an ideal verandah Chair. Exact to above illustration.

Price Rs. **14-8.**



HELLAS No. 36. A deep cosy chair. Ideal for idle moments, extra large and comfortable Chair exact to illustration

Price Rs. **12-8.**

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anthropological Society, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 3, Churchgate St. 3 p.m.
New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 27, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Pachora-Jamner Railway Company, Ltd., statutory meeting (2-30 p.m.) and first Ordinary General Meeting, 2-45 p.m., Apollo Street.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Final M.B.,B.S. Examination Results.
Public Lecture by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, on "Indentured Indian Labour," Empire Theatre, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Bombay Medical Union: Meeting, 7-15; Dinner, 8-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

October, 27.

247.—Parade.—With reference to the Schedule of Training, the Battalion parade therein ordered for the 30th instant, has been cancelled.

248.—Promotion and Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment in "J" (Scots) Coy. with effect from this date:—

Promotion.—No. 7828 L/Corpl. J. A. Morris, to be Corporal.

Appointment.—No. 6704 Vol. A. E. Robinson, to be Lce Corporal.

(Sd.) H. L. MCNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Boaner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugo, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—L'Entente Cordiale ..... Allier.
Overture.—Morning Noon and Night ....Suppe.
Valse.—Little Grey Home in the West ...Lohr.
Selection.—Faust .....Gounod.
Serenade.—Sizilietta .....Blon.
Melodies from.—The Girl on the Film ..... Sirmay.
Two-Step.—Oh! You Beautiful Doll ...Brown.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand (Weather Permitting) this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—Distant Greeting .....Doring.
Overture.—Esmeralda .....Hormana.
Valse.—Destiny .....Bayres.
Selection.—Patience .....Sullivan.
Entr-Act.—The Coster Wooing .....Rimmer.
Selection.—The Quaker Girl .....Monckton.
Valse.—Fairy Dreams .....Winter.
Tango.—The Sweet Heart .....Lotter.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Arabia which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived at Marseilles on Monday, the 25th instant. All well.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Friday next the 29th inst., at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., will deliver alecture on "Service the Principle of Good Life" at the Hall of the Good Life League, (4, Nanabhoy Lane,) Fort, when Dr. J. K. Daji will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The plague returns for the 24 hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning show two attacks and one death. The total mortality was 74 as compared with 65 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 in 1913. The one plague attack was reported from Worli.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture on the "Guinea Worm Disease" illustrated with Lantern Slides will be delivered by Dr. D. A Turkhud, M.B., C.M., of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory on Friday at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Dr. John A. Turner, M.D., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Municipality, Bombay will preside.

ANCHOR LINE S.S. CASTALIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia will sail from stream this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection of saloon passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 3 p.m.:—

Rev. S. H. Biddlecombe and Mrs. Biddlecombe, three children and infant.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Social Service Club, Thana, successfully staged "Premadhwaja" in Bombay in aid of the C. K. Prabhu Education Funds. All the varied characters of that interesting play were very critically and cleverly acted, and highly appreciated by a large and enlightened audience. The Secretary of the Club made a speech suitable to the occasion and particularly thanked those broad-minded persons, who, disregarding all kinds of distinctions, had come to see the play, or made donations to the funds, with the chief object of contributing their mite towards the education of a section of the Indian Community.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MAZAGON JOLLY C. C. V. MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

A cricket match was played at Tank Bunder on Sunday between the Mazagon Jolly C. C. and the Mazagon Institute S. C. C., the game ending in a victory for the former by an innings and 34 runs.

Scores:—

M. J. C. C. first innings	79
M. I. S. C. C. first innings	16
M. I. S. C. C. second innings	32
Total	48.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Hassan Dhanji, a Khoja, with kidnapping a minor from lawful guardianship.

The case for the prosecution was that the girl Suntokbai aged about 13, was married at Rajula about a month ago to one Datoo Nanji, residing in Pala Gully. On the evening of the 16th instant the girl was missed from her husband's house in Bombay and was subsequently traced to Sanjan where she was living with the accused. She alleged the accused had enticed her away, saying he would take her to her sister's place. At Sanjan the accused removed a gold ear-ring from her person.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate said it was a serious offence and could not be dealt with lightly. He sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

KNOCKING OUT A BOY'S TOOTH

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Deburgh charged one Kaloo Baloo, a Mahomedan, aged 25, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a Hindu boy named Balkrishna Sitaram.

The evidence showed that the accused had an altercation with the boy, who is aged about 10 years, at the water tap, in the course of which he gave him two blows knocking out a tooth.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant was given only a push and he fell down.

The Magistrate disbelieving the defence sentenced the accused to one days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40, out of which Rs 30 were to be given to the complainant, as compensation.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Savalia Vasudeo, a peon in the Traffic Cash Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, with stealing a bag, containing Rs. 591, belonging to the Railway Company. Several bags of money had arrived from different stations, from which the accused picked up one. The theft was subsequently traced to the accused, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your article under the above heading with great attention, but I cannot make head or tail of it. Owing to the bounties and protection in Japan you say that the Indian producer is severely handicapped, and Japanese hosiery and piece-goods are steadily making headway in the Indian market. Free traders have always maintained that protection and bounties are injurious to the country which has them, and, if it is willing to sell its goods at a ruinously cheap rate, all the better for the Indian consumer. If you are a believer in Free Trade, you have no grievance against Japan, Germany or America which are all Protectionists to the backbone. You say, "it is the paramount duty of the Government of India to protect Free Trade itself against unfair trade by outsiders." You can only do that by giving up Free Trade, and by improving imposing import duties. Every country has a right to develop its industries in its own way, and the only way recognized by the world except England and India is protection. But men like Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. D. E. Wacha who are Free Traders will at once tell you that protection is harmful to the consumer and of doubtful advantage to the manufacturer. Then why complain? You again speak of the 3½ per cent. excise duty on our cloth. If you are a Freetrader, why should you complain, as it is a tax paid by the consumer for the benefit of the country at large? I too have objected to the excise duty, but I am a Protectionist and a Preferentialist.

When these duties were levied in 1896, the treasury received only about 12 lakhs of rupees per annum. To-day the excise duty is 60 lakhs per annum. In what way has it harmed you? Whilst yarn which pays no duty is going down every year. Your last paragraph runs as follows:—"We are quite sure that, were the millowner to place his house in order and take a new departure, whereby he removes all his short-earnings, so as to be on a par in the competitive race with Japan (bounties excepted) he would certainly hold his own in the Chinese market." But surely, Sir, with all his shortcomings he was holding his own at one time in the Chinese market, from which he is being ousted. If you think that Indians generally are showing incapacity to manage big manufacturing concerns, then you agree with "The Statesman" of Calcutta who has always asserted that Indians are incapable of Self-Government, because they are incapable of managing industrial concerns.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

Matheran, October 22.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY SCHEMES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MYSORE, Oct. 26.

Among the subjects discussed in the Representative Assembly yesterday both before and after lunch, one related to the opening of a railway from Yedatore to Coorg border via Hunsur instead of Hamampur. Another subject had reference to Nanjangud-Erode line. A suggestion was made to connect Santaramhalli with Nanjangud, etc. Another important suggestion related to measures adapted in acquiring lands in connection with the Cauvery reservoir project.

The Dewan enquired if the Assembly desired to consider the question of the marriageable age of girls, but the Assembly was against it, it being a subject of purely social character.

The Dewan also enquired if the Assembly desired to make amendments on the report submitted by the Local Self-Governments Committee. A discussion followed. The Assembly then rose for the day.

ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF LICENSE.

BAR-KEEPER PROSECUTED.

On Monday, at the Palli Hill Court, before Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant, Inspector McLaughlin, of the Excise Department, charged Mr. Jamsedji Edulji, the well-known proprietor of the Britannia Bar at Bandra, and also a big Refreshment Room in Bombay, with contravening a condition in his license by selling a pint of Black and White whisky for removal outside the premises.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, instructed by Inspector McLaughlin conducted the prosecution, while Mr. D. B. Binning, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. M. M. Karbhari, High Court pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset of the case Mr. Binning requested the Court, that though the case was triable as a summary one it should not be so tried as he had the most serious allegations to make against certain Excise officers and that the case would turn out to be a very serious one. The case was wholly, added counsel, got up at the instigation of Dara Ruttonji with the assistance of the Excise officers because they were not subsidized by the accused.

His Worship remarked that the reason shown was not sufficient for trying the case otherwise than as a summary one.

Mr. Binning then asked the Court to take a note of his application which was done.

From the prosecution case it appears that the accused is the licensee of the Britannia Bar near the Bandra Railway Station. According to the terms of his license he can only sell liquor for consumption on the premises and not for removal outside. Owing to information received by the Excise Department that there used to be a frequent committal of a breach of this rule, arrangements were made to catch the accused redhanded. Accordingly Sub-Inspector Wacha, taking into his confidence two men, namely Allumya Dadoomiya and Abdoola Allarakhia or Bhaboo,, hit upon a plan to secure their object. A marked five rupee note was given by Sub-Inspector Wacha to Allumya and with this note he and Abdoola at about 8 p.m. on the 17th ultimo went into the Britannia Bar. They had a peg of whisky each and also treated a friend to a half-peg. Allumya also had a game of billiards. As the night wore on towards parting time Allumya asked the accused to give him a pint of Black and White whisky to carry home. The accused, it is alleged, gave the pint at the same time warning the vendee to take it away cautiously. The five rupee note, it is alleged, was received by the accused, Allumya having concealed the pint in his breast pocket walked down towards the doorway of the Bar, and upon a preconcerted signal Sub-Inspector Wacha and a punch consisting of two men swooped down upon the scene.

Allumya, one of the principal witnesses in the case said he was a chunam merchant and lived at Bombay. His monthly income ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200. In cross-examination he denied being a partner of Dara Ruttonji in the chunam business or being a friend of Dara. The chunam business was solely his own. Questioned whether he did not feel it derogatory to his position as a chunam merchant to consent to act as a police spy at the request of Sub-Inspector Wacha witness answered emphatically: "Certainly not. I readily consented because it was to help Government and if ever again such assistance was required of me I would be equally ready to render it." As some people laughed at this answer the Magistrate sternly remarked: "There is nothing funny about it."

Abdoola gave corroborative evidence generally but in one respect there was a discrepancy. Allumya in his evidence had stated that Abdoola had called on him at Bombay a day previous to the case to inform him of it, whereas Abdoola said he had not gone to Bombay for ten or fifteen days prior to the case.

Another witness Pandoo, who was one of the punch, denied a statement made in the punchnama, which he had signed, on the night the whisky was alleged to have been sold. In the punchnama it was stated that the five rupee note was shown to the punch who saw the pencil mark made on it and noted the number before the same was given to Allumya. Pandoo said this was not true, and that the first time he saw the note was after it had been given to Sub-Inspector Wacha by Jamsedji.

The case is proceeding.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MYSORE, Oct. 26.

The Representative Assembly met again to-day at 12 o'clock in the Durbar Hall public offices Mysore. Dewan Sir Visveswareyya presided. The Dewan having invited members to offer remarks on the budget, Muhammed Abbas Khas Sahib of Bangalore made some remarks and pointed out the necessity for more detailed information regarding the expenditure on the Hindustani inspecting agency, grant-in-aid for Muhammedan schools, scholarships sanctioned for Ayurvedic and Unani studies, and amounts expended for similar purposes, also amounts allotted for scholarships for study in the Aligarh College etc. He also pointed out that the large sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees shown as uncollected under the head of excise has not been explained away.

At this stage the Dewan pointed out to the Assembly that members will not be allowed to discuss matters regarding the Mysore Royal Family and its relation to the Paramoount Power. The Assembly in one voice declared it had no intention to do so. The discussion on the budget is proceeding.

The Government of India have circulated the following Bills for opinions and criticisms: (1) Bogus Medical Degrees Bill; (2) Indian Trust Act Amendment Bill and (3) Indian Ports Bill. Replies have been requested by 1st December.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

NEW LEADING COMEDIAN.

A further addition to the Bandmann Opera Co., arrived by the last Mail in the person of Mr. Johnnie Osborne, the well-known English Musical Comedy Comedian, who will be the principal comedian in the forthcoming productions. Mr. Osbourne is, perhaps, one of the most experienced artistes in his line, we have had in India. He had only just returned to England from Australia where he played the principal comedy part in J. C. Williamsons great Revue, "Come over here," which ran for nine months, without a break, when Mr. Bandmann snapped him up for the East. Besides starring in nearly all the late Geo. Edwards' and Robert Countneye's Musical productions in England. He was specially engaged by the famous Impressario, the late Charles Frohman to create the part of "Simplicitas" in "the Arcadians" a role made popular out here by little Bobbie Roberts.

As Mr. Osborne has come to Bombay with such a world wide reputation we have no doubt Bombay will appreciate him just as heartily. His first appearance in Bombay will be in George Grossmiths' popular Gaiety success. "To-night's the Night," a musical play in two acts, by Paul A. Rubens which will be produced at the Excelsior next Saturday, October 30th instead of Monday, November 1st.

"NOTHIN' DOIN'!"

LOCAL REVUE AT THE GAIETY.

To-morrow night at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, the revue "Nothin' Doin'!" will be produced. It is the first of a series of Bombay revues written by B. J. Evans, and each will be quite different from the others. The first is in reality a burlesque of "Something Doing," which was seen at the Excelsior a couple of weeks ago, but in addition there are several situations and scenes that have nothing to do with the original revue. As at the Excelsior Tom Payne was the central figure, so at the Gaiety "Tom Payne" has a great deal of funny things to say, and a great many local legs to pull. In this case, however, "Tom Payne" is a very clever actress in the person of Miss Ruth Cooper. She also impersonates Miss Phyllis Ashwell of the Bandmann Opera Company, and does a Roshanara dance while Mr. Leslie sings an Oriental song.

The "Bombay Tangle" dance is short but sensational and its conclusion will prove as mirth-provoking as it is unexpected. Another remarkable scene is a Delysia undressing act in silhouette. But these things cannot be described; one must go and see them; and go again.

That the revue will be patronised by all patriotic folk goes without saying, for in a special "Allies'" number the members of the company walk down the middle gangway to the stalls and decorate the audience with tiny silk flags of the countries they represent. In this connection there is to be a little surprise for the soldiers and sailors present which cannot yet be divulged.

The first laugh of the evening will come when the programme is read. It is no ordinary theatre programme, but it is cunningly composed so as to give little indication of the surprise in store. One thing it will show, however, and that is the class of humour in the dialogue, for the author of the revue also wrote this.

Who is to appear in the revue? Well, the programme does tell that. There is a clever young lady who dances, a lady who sings splendidly, a lady of the Connie Edyss type, a powerful ballad singer who will thrill with his rendering of "Follow the Flag," a capital impersonator of a Parsi, and,—Miss "Tom Payne."

For the revues the times will be altered. The programmes open at 6-15 and 9-30 with a cinema film each evening and the revue starts immediately afterwards and lasts, roughly, about an hour and a half.

COIMBATORE AMENITIES.

COLLECTOR AND HIS INDIAN GUESTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

A Coimbatore correspondent writes:—Although it is now almost a fortnight since the Governor left us the topic of the hour in almost all places still continues to be the nature of the treatment accorded to the Indian guests at the functions that took place here during his Excellency's visit, both at the opening of the Madras Forest College and that of the Podanur-Pollachi railway line. There was none at all to receive the guests as they arrived or even after to direct them to particular blocks or rows of chairs, they were to occupy. After several had taken their seats there appeared on the scene men dressed in authority to issue a mandate that they, the Indians, should vacate their seats as the seats which they had taken, had been reserved for Europeans At the garden party given on the occasion by the Collector the Indian guests had a yet more painful experience. Most of them were not even offered seats. They are stated to have been kept standing under the shade of trees in the Collector's compound until the personal assistant to the Collector told them they had all the leave of Mrs. Cumming, the Collector's wife, to depart. One valiant knight returned thereafter without the satisfaction of having met and talked a word to either the host or the hostess.

A young Mahomedan named Muhammad Yad Yessin who had recently been to Balasore from Calcutta was arrested by the Bengal C.I.D. on a statement that he was travelling aimlessly and intended to go to the Nilgiri Hills. The young man is a native of Khulna district. He was sent on Sunday under police guard to Calcutta.

LT.-GOVERNOR DESIGNATE OF BURMA.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER ON THE NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

A public reception was given to Sir Harcourt Butler, Lieutenant-Governor designate at the Jubilee Hall last evening. A joint address of welcome was presented by the Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust and Trades Association, expressing satisfaction that His Majesty's choice of the head of the Province had fallen on one who had already rendered such distinguished service to the State in India. In view of Sir Harcourt's deep interest in educational matters, it was thought that it would be satisfaction to him that here elementary education stood on sound footing and so many problems of advanced education waited consideration of expert thought. Also, the improvement of communications, in which the Province is at present notoriously backward, would prove an attractive field for the furtherance and completion of Sir Harvey Adamson's labours.

SIR HARCOURT'S REPLY.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in replying to the address, said:—"Mr. Criell, and representatives of the Municipal Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust and Trades Association, I thank you from my heart for the kind welcome which you have extended to me. I come amongst you as a stranger, but I hope that I shall not remain a stranger to you long. I shall follow a very distinguished Lieutenant-Governor in my friend Sir Harvey Adamson, who knows Burma in and out, who has done more for Burma perhaps than any previous Lieutenant-Governor. I need not refer to his long struggles to secure better terms for the provincial financial settlement and the measure of success which he has secured. At present the war overshadows everything, but I hope that when the financial sky is brighter we may be grateful for the crumbs that have been thrown us from the Imperial Government's table. Meanwhile, I shall follow Sir Harvey Adamson's footsteps. I feel that I may confidently rely on the great non-official community of Rangoon, on the very able Civil Service of Burma, on the Burman people and on the private enterprise outside Burma to support and combine in a movement for the development of this admittedly undeveloped Province. This Province is richly endowed by nature and crying for development in agriculture and industries and especially in the matter of roads, light railways and tramways, without which the life blood of an agricultural and industrial province cannot circulate. You refer with satisfaction to your system of primary education. I have often heard of its achievements and shall take an early opportunity of acquainting myself with its working. Educational questions naturally interest me greatly. As regards higher education. I can only say that the foundation of a University in Burma has been accepted in principal by the Government of India, that certain Imperial grants have already been alloted for it and that it is already under the consideration of the local Government. This also is largely a matter of finance. I shall exaine the question at an early date."

LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct., 26.

The "Statesman," referring to Sir Henry Cotton's death, alludes to the interest he took in matters Indian and says his health, which broke down under the strain of Parliamentary life under the conditions imposed by the Unionist landslide of 1906, was further affected by the death of his wife last year and since his retirement from Parliament in 1910 he had taken little active part in public affairs. His interest in them, however, remained unabated up to the end of his life. He has left behind him a volume of reminiscences which gives a clue to many things in his story and leaves the impression of a candid and forceful personality, whose idiosyncrasies only prevented him from attaining even higher positions than he actually reached.

The "Indian Daily News," referring to Sir Henry's death, says:—Probably the most important thing in Sir Henry's life was publication of "New India," which created in 1885 the utmost indignation among those in any way connected with India in England. Sir Henry was treated as a black leg and scaliwag and a traitor to his service, but what was in 1885 rank blasphemy is almost commonplace in 1915. It is difficult to realise almost how he survived the controversy and the allaying of imaginary vain things. He lived, indeed, to see the notorious Minto-Morley reforms the most disastrous act in the history of the administration of India, through which Lords Morley and Minto were humbugged by Sir Herbert Risley into a policy of *divide et impera* and of which Lord Hardinge has been the first to feel the results.

The "Bengalee" in a leading article says:—"Sir Henry Cotton is dead. Even in this war time, the cables have brought us few such melancholy news as the death of Sir Henry Cotton. What English name is more familiar to the present-day Indian than that of Sir Henry Cotton. Civilians come and civilians go, but Sir Henry Cotton remained with us in his life and will watch over our future even in his death." The article concludes, "He has not run the race which the crowds run, the race where reward is and danger is not. We admire his life. We envy his death. He has died in harness, in harness for India, and India cannot forget him, as she cannot forget the imperishable names in her history.

In connection with the question of the establishment of a Civil Court at Calcutta upon which opinions are sharply divided, the Government have decided to consult the Calcutta High Court and a reference will be made shortly.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

The Secretary of State is about to raise the question of the East Indian Railway contract and address the Government of India on the subject.

The Committee appointed some time ago to enquire into the alleged grievances of the jail population in Bangalore has finished its sittings and will submit reports shortly.

Lady Sankaran Nair was entertained by the Madras Ladies' Recreation Club on Monday evening. Among those present was Lady Pentland who made a very appreciative speech.

A Shikarpur correspondent states that sixteen persons are being tried in the Sub-Divisional Court there under section 120 of the Indian Penal Code, for conspiring to cheat.

News has reached Calcutta that the wedding was quietly solemnized in Colombo on Monday of Captain Vaux, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bengal and Baroness von Stockhausen.

The services of Mr. W. R. John, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, with a view to his employment as an Assistant Censor.

The Select Committee of the U. P. Legislative Council on the Municipalities Bill has been holding meetings at Allahabad since Monday. It is likely that a public meeting in connection with the Bill will be held at Allahabad in the next few days.

The offices of the Deputy Chief Censor will close at Simla and open at Delhi on the 31st instant, from which date inland telegrams in the seven permissible commercial codes and bank inland remittance telegrams may be sent to and from the former instead of the letter place.

The head-quarters of the St. John Ambulance Association will reopen at Kyber Pass, Delhi about the 3rd of November. Mr. Hanrahan, General Secretary will arrive in Delhi about that time and will proceed to Calcutta in January for the All-India Competition.

The net receipts from the recent Fancy Bazar organised by the Poona Female Training College amount to Rs. 4,056, out of which Rs. 3,500 have been sent to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital; the Poona Women's Branch of the War Fund and the Christmas Pudding Fund have respectively received Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 and the Belgium Relief Fund Rs. 256.

A Hindu shop-keeper of village Parsa has filed a complaint before the District Magistrate of Bankipore against four policemen who were sent to the village to keep peace during the Bakr-Id. They wanted to take away articles without paying the price and being refused they are alleged to have severely assaulted the shopkeeper. The Magistrate fixed the 3rd November as the date for hearing the case.

A German who was carrying on jewellery business in Calcutta was interned at Ahmednagar sometime ago and the question of repatriation of his wife, said to be the daughter of a Major in the British Army, is engaging the attention of the authorities. It is reported that her case is being specially considered by the authorities. In the meantime she has been direction to hold herself in readiness to leave.

The District and Sessions Judge of Mangalore has disposed of the appeal preferred by Puduvacheri Moidu, a Mopla merchant of Tellicherry, against his conviction and sentence of a year's rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the local Joint Magistrate in the Madras Bank cheating case. His honour after hearing arguments of both sides reduced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The District Judge of Coimbatore has fixed the 3rd December for hearing the appeal by the Tirumalpad of Nilambur against the award by the divisional magistrate respecting 49,000 acres, which the Government have resolved to acquire. The land is the property of the Tirumalpad of Nilambur in Mudumalai and was originally leased to Government for 100 years, with a right of renewal for 50 years. The hearing of the appeal is adjorned to the 3rd December.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AT GONDAL

OPENING OF A VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

GONDAL, Oct. 26.

The birthday celebrations continue with great enthusiasm. His Highness Sir Bhavsinghji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, performed the opening ceremony of the Sheth Panachand Veterinary Hospital, Rs. 20,000 being contributed by the widows of the Sheth. The Maharaja paid Rs. 600 as help.

In the afternoon His Highness the Thakoresaheb distributed prizes to the pupils of Sheth Yacoob's Maddrassa. Sheth Yacoob Aboul Gani offered His Highness the Thakoresaheb his congratulations and presented him with an address in a casket of solid gold. This was followed by a distribution of prizes to the pupils of the school of art at the hands of the Kumarshree Lailaba Saheb. At the conclusion a wire from Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Bhavnagar was read by Mr. Tana, Acting Dewan, announcing a prize to be called the Lady Willingdon Prize of Rs. 500.

All the wounded Indian officers at the hospitals and depots in England will enough to make the journey visited London on Tuesday, September 28, as the guests of the Maharaja of Kapurthala. They were taken to see the house of Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P., in Park Lane, and then to Madame Tussaud's. Afterwards they were entertained at the Savoy Hotel by their host. Among the friends invited to meet them were General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Sirdar Daljit Singh, Sir Krishna Gupta, and Mr. Abbas Ali Baig.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Oct. 27 1915.

INDIA AS A NUISANCE.

We have had occasion more than once recently to write in terms of the highest satisfaction of the reception accorded in the British press and throughout the Empire to the demand for the admission of India to the Imperial Conference, and more especially the warm sympathy of the press of such self-governing dominions as Australia, New Zealand and Canada, whose expressions of opinion have shown that there has indeed been an awakening in those democratic countries to a realisation of the great place which India occupies in the Empire, and a generous anxiety to do her justice by granting to her those liberties and rights which they themselves have for so long enjoyed. In fact, it seems that it is to the great self-governing dominions that India will be able largely to look for the impetus which will in the future drive the Imperial policy towards this country in the right direction. For, there is still a misplaced and dangerous complacency in the tone in which even the most democratic papers in England speak of the policy of the past in regard to India. And amid the general happy chorus there has unhappily been one discordant note. One would have preferred to ignore it. But that is impossible. Had it come from an obscure quarter it could have been passed over in silence. But the "Morning Post" is a journal which has been established for more than half-a-century as the organ of the British aristocracy and the official classes, and it has to be reckoned with as representing a force that may, and in fact will, play a considerable part in settling British policy in regard to India after the war. And its views on this question of the admission of India to the Imperial Conference and her relations to the Empire generally, are an appalling revelation of the existence of a body of opinion, which, if small in numbers, is influential, and still regards India not even as a "trusty dependent" but as a menial whom it would never do to allow upstairs.

"India from the point of view of the ardent Imperialist," says the "Morning Post," has always been something of an excrescence and, to speak plainly, a nuisance." But for the awkward presence of this great dependency, it continues, "we might by this time have arrived very much nearer something in the way of a federal organisation," but "a land of dark-skinned people, how was it to come into alliance with dominions in which the 'country for the white man' was the first article of the creed?" The question was solved in the only way possible, it is explained, as far as the Conferences were concerned, by leaving India out. But even the "Morning Post" has to recognise that "mighty influences have arisen to thaw the estrangement that kept India and Britain beyond-Seas apart," so it proceeds to point out that many ridges will have to be levelled before the Dominions and India can meet on anything like equal terms, and to indulge in offensive and malignant sneers at the "passive" loyalty of India by way of putting the required damper on the "enthusiasms of the moment":—

An official representation of India would present no difficulties. What was probably in the mind of the Legislative Councillors in the discussion of Simla was a representation by Indians, which is quite a different matter. It will probably be put forward on the ground of being a recognition due to the loyalty that India has displayed and the sacrifices she has undergone in the cause of the Empire. But the loyalty is that of the Army,—a totally different stratum from the politicians,—and the sacrifices are rather hard to discover. Not one penny has been added to the extremely moderate taxation of the country since the war began, and a large proportion of the population is unconscious, except through the medium of grotesque rumours, that a state of war exists. The loyalty is, in fact, of the passive order,—with one exception. The Native States, which were free agents in the matter, have come forward voluntarily, with scarcely an exception, to the aid of their Sovereign and the British Raj through every possible avenue,—personal service, the offer of their troops, aeroplanes, cars, medical assistance, charity,—with a zeal that could not be surpassed by any British subject. This surely should be remembered to them, and if an Indian representative is eventually delegated to the Imperial Conference it will be nothing less than a scandal if we pick out some Bengali babu.

It should be hardly necessary to answer this string of contemptible and malignant misrepresentations, but one is forced to ask how far, coming from a journal of repute, it is likely to be accepted in England as the truth. And it is necessary, therefore, to point out that the Empire owes a great debt not only to the Army but to the politicians as well and those whom they influence. To put it plainly, a different attitude on the part of the politicians might have made it impossible to send the Army out of the country at all. And, to speak again plainly, the "passive loyalty" at which the "Morning Post" sneers would be very quickly turned into active disloyalty if it ever became clear that the opinions of the "Morning Post" were those generally held in England and likely to prevail in the moulding of the policy of the future. As for the sacrifice, India is contributing a mere fleabite of fifty millions during the present year for the maintenance in half-a-dozen theatres of war her armies in the field, to say nothing of the garrison by which they have been replaced, and her contributions, direct and indirect, have been enormous. And if the taxpayer has not yet begun to feel the burden in the form of direct taxation, he will presently have to do so, just as the British taxpayer has only within the past month or so begun to feel the full burden that he will have to bear. But it is futile to pursue the task of refuting this extraordinary farrago of insult and misrepresentation and its attempt to mislead the British public into supposing that they owe nothing to anybody in India but the sepoy, who is loyal for ten rupees a month, and the Native States. But we consider it necessary to ask the Government, both here and in England, whether the passive loyalty of India is expected to tolerate this sort of thing. A responsible and leading organ of public opinion which has, we believe, members of the Government among its shareholders, if not on its board of directors, speaks of the loyal services rendered by India in terms of contempt which it would hardly apply to its bitterest opponents in England in times of political strife. Is it realised in Whitehall and at Delhi what sort of effect the publication of this kind of journalistic offal has in this country, and the use that can be and is made of it? The whole thing is disgracefully untrue and libellous, and, as a seditious libel, can be dealt with as such. And the Government in England, as in India, enjoy at the present time special powers which enable them to deal with it in other ways. The other day an English journalist was sentenced to six months' hard labour for contributing articles to an obscure American journal on the subject of some trade matter, on the ground that what he wrote was calculated to bring the Government of Great Britain into contempt in the eyes of neutral countries. What is the writer of this article in the "Morning Post" doing out of gaol? Why is the editor of the "Morning Post" not put on his trial for publishing filth of this character calculated to endanger the loyalty of his Majesty's Indian subjects, and holding them up to the contempt and ridicule of the public in England? The article is being reproduced by a certain class of journal in this country without a word of disapproval. Why has it not been promptly proscribed? Surely it is not too much to ask the Government that they should protect the people of India at a time like this from public insult and misrepresentation, that is every bit as harmful to the Government as it is to the people.

INDIANS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Resolution on Archaeology, issued by the Government of India, is not only an important but an absorbingly interesting document,—especially in view of the long Note prepared by Sir John Marshall, the Director of Archaeology, which is appended to it and which surveys the work of the department. The Resolution itself begins by dwelling on the principal developments of the last five years which have been.: "A more extended and systematic employment of Indians, a strengthening of the museums in the interests of archaeology, science and general education, the encouragement of archaeological research and exploration, the improvement of the publications of the department, their wider circulation and encouragement to scholars outside the department to co-operate in the work of Indian archaeology." The Government, adds the Resolution, attach importance to the further employment of Indians in archaeological works as opportunities arise and funds are available. In spite of the modification stated, it is gratifying that Government have at last awakened to their responsibility in providing opportunities for the neglected talents of many an educated Indian. Until a few years ago there were no facilities in India for the study of archaeology provided by the Government, who continued importing recruits from Europe. In order to remove this disability it was decided in 1903 to encourage the pursuit of archaeology among Indians by the offer of two State scholarships. The experiment was so successful that seven more such scholarships were soon created. To what extent this official encouragement of India's talent has succeeded may be gauged, as Sir John Marshall says, "by the fact that at the present moment there are eight ex-scholars occupying responsible archaeological posts, namely, five in British territory and three in the Native States of Hyderabad, Gwalior and Kashmir, besides which five other appointments are held by Indians who have received their training in other capacities in this department." All this, added to the admirable work done by the Superintendent of the Western Circle,—the only Indian holding an independent responsible post in the department,—shows not only how educated Indians, when proper opportunities are offered to them, can distinguish themselves in original work in a field rich in materials for the reconstruction of the past history of their country, but also how by such encouragement can that veneration for the remains of antiquity, which, as Sir John Marshall rightly observes, is the sole guarantee of their safety, become as marked a trait of the cultured classes in India as it was of their predecessors in the past and as it is of their contemporaries in the West. We trust, therefore, that it will not be long before the Government will seek recruits for the Archaeological Department in the country itself, and that for this purpose an adequate number of scholarships will be sanctioned. A welcome move in the matter has been the creation of three scholarships for the study of architecture. The Director-General is not sure if this study will make so ready an appeal to the Indian genius as other branches of archaeology have done. But, as he himself adds, "in view of the achievements of Indian architects in the past and the versatility of Indians in other fields there is reason to hope that they will be able to undertake some of the architectural work hitherto devolved upon Europeans."

The functions of the Archaeological Department are in the main two,—conservation and investigation. Though in the view of Government, both these functions have an equal claim to their patronage, conservation, owing to its persistent neglect in years gone by, is and, as Sir John Marshall says, must for long remain, the paramount duty of the department. Certainly, the importance of this latter work cannot be over-emphasized, especially that of its most necessary feature, namely, the rescue of many an ancient building or monument from profane and sacrilegious use. But attention to it need not mean the slackening of efforts in what we consider the greater task of exploration and research of every kind. In this respect the example of Mr. Ratan Tata and some of the Indian chiefs deserves to be followed by many other chiefs and wealthy persons. As regards conservation, the result of the efforts of the department can be judged from a few striking instances. In the United Provinces, much care has been devoted to the monuments at Agra. Akbar's palace in the Fort has been rescued from use as a military prison, stripped of modern additions and by judicious repair and the planting of creepers, trees and lawns, brought into harmony with the other edifices and gardens adjoining it. In Allahabad the task of rescuing the Zenana hall from misuse as an arsenal has been finished and in the Punjab a large share of attention has been given to the Moghul monuments at Lahore, the tombs of Jehangir and his Empress and the Shalamar Bagh being improved and beautified in various ways. Equal care has been bestowed on the monuments of Moslem dynasties in the Native States and amidst the vast ruins of Champanir and Halol a well-considered and far-reaching scheme of conservation has recently been initated. Again, "what has been done for the mosques, the tombs and the palaces of the Mahomedans has been done in an equal measure and with strict impartiality for the relics of other faiths and other nationalities, whether they be pagodas of the Buddhists, shrines of the Hindus, temples of the Jains or churches of the Christians,"—though, of course, much still remains to be done in the case of the latter as of the former. For there are still numbers of priceless monuments waiting to be rescued from the ravages of jungle decay and official misuse. A noteworthy feature of the Resolution is the desire expressed by Government to see the museums of India developed on scientific lines. They rightly anticipate much profit from the periodic conferences of museum authorities. The educational value of these institutions does not need to be dilated upon and we trust that unremitting efforts will be made to see that they are as well equipped as museums should be. For when their organization is more complete they can be expected "to co-operate with the universities, colleges and schools in the dissemination of knowledge and they should then develop into potent agencies for the advancement of science and the enlightenment of the people." The Government have also rightly decided to abandon the idea of handing over the catalogued and preserved monuments to the exclusive care of the Public Works Department. Those who know the aesthetic monstrosities which the Public Works Department not seldom perpetrates will welcome this decision, for it is impossible to expect from it that expert supervision and control which the Archaeological Department alone can exercise, and which will ensure the proper preservation of the national monuments of the country.

Notes of the Day.

The I. C. S. Bill.

The Press communiqué, which we publish this morning regarding the I.C.S., Temporary Provisions Bill, does not seem to contain anything which helps to make the Bill more acceptable. Indeed, it reveals one point which makes it less acceptable and more suspicious. It appears from Lord Islington's own statement that the safeguarding of a due proportion of Indian admissions is not even provided for in the Bill. Lord Islington says: "This of course is not in the Bill." Why, of course? Why not have it in the Bill? Why leave it to the good faith of the India Office? We can see all sorts of loopholes arising by which it will be possible to avoid the regulation. But the rule itself, by limiting the Indians eligible for selection to those who have already failed in the examination, offers a possibility that the proportion of past years may not be fairly maintained, and in any case involves an unfair discrimination. Public opinion, if it has to accept selection at all, will never be satisfied with an arrangement under which some candidates have to undergo the examination, and others not. The educational test must be equal. It would be difficult to imagine anything more anomalous or more calculated to affect the efficiency of the service for the worse than a system of competitive examination alongside of selection. We trust the Government realise that there is a very strong feeling in this matter which is not confined to the Indian public alone.

Where is the Text of the Bill.

It would have been as well if the Government communiqué had made it more clear that, if the examination were not suspended, there would not be a sufficiency of candidates. We want to be satisfied on that point. It is not enough to tell us that there has been a large falling-off. And above all why are we not given the full text of the Bill and the full text of Lord Islington's speech? Have the Government of India not yet received the text of the Bill? If it has, why should it not be published, and, if it has not, why not? Would it not be better and less suspicious to give us the Bill itself and tell us everything that Lord Islington said, than to offer explanations in a press communiqué? Public opinion in this country wants to be satisfied that a good case has been made out before the efficiency of the service is sacrificed. We cannot forget that one of the chief arguments for the Bill, at first advanced, was the hard case of the men whose preparations had been interfered with by their assumption of military duties. That is no doubt a very hard case, but it is no harder and should be no less inevitable than that of the officer who is debarred from further service in the Army by physical disablement. Mental disablement in the case of the Civil Service is of equal importance.

King Edward's Insight.

In the forthcoming "Memories" of Lord Redesdale, which will be published very shortly by Messrs Hutchinson and Co., the author, in writing of King Edward and his relations with foreign Powers, gives an instance of his penetrating insight. The King and the old Emperor of Austria were on very friendly terms:

But "the betrayal of 1908," says Lord Redesdale, when Baron Aerenthal annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, making the Treaty of Berlin into a "scrap of paper," and, borrowing a phrase from Kant, justified his action as a "categorical imperative," was a violent shock to King Edward. It was on the 5th of October that the King received the news at Balmoral and no one who was there can forget how terribly he was upset. Never did I see him so moved. He had paid the Emperor of Austria a visit at Ischl less than two months before. The meeting had been friendly and affectionate, ending with a hearty "Auf Baldiges Wiedersehen." Baron Aeranthal had been with the Emperor, Sir Charles Hardinge with King Edward. The two Sovereigns and the two statesmen had discussed the Eastern Question—especially the Balkan difficulties—with the utmost apparent intimacy, and the King left Ischl in the full assurance that there was no cloud on the horizon. Now, without a word of warning, all was changed.

The King, Lord Redesdale adds, was indignant, "for nobody knew better than he did the danger of tampering with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and he saw that to make any change in the Turkish provinces was to light a fuse which, sooner or later, was bound to fire a powder magazine. Personally the King felt that he had been treacherously deceived. His forecast of the danger, which he communicated at the time to me, showed him to be possessed of the prevision which marks the statesman. Every word that he uttered that day has come true."

The German War Loan.

Commenting on the apparent success of the third German War Loan, which has produced over 600,000,000, or a little more than the second British Loan the "Spectator" pertinently points out that the German War Loan Banks played a great part in raising the second Loan and that these Banks lend money on easy terms,—even on personal property placed in their care,—on condition that the money lent is subscribed to the Loan. Money contributed on such terms is obviously not a genuine subscription such as in the case of the British Loan and we must conclude, though we are not told so, that the War Loan Banks have done even more towards raising the third Loan. Moreover there is no comparison of value to be drawn between the German third Loan of 5 per cent. issued at 98 with the second British Loan of 4½ per cent. issued at par. Besides the bankrupt German method of raising money is seen, among other things, from the clamour that has, as the "Spectator" adds, arisen among the Brussels bank clerks, who protest against their salaries being reduced by 20 per cent. in order that the sequestrated part of their income may be subscribed to the Loan. This compulsion is very significant. How far it extends we do not know. What we do know is that the German Government have declined to raise their taxes, either because the taxable resources of the country are exhausted or because they dare not provoke indignation.

Salt and The War.

The total quantity of salt dealt with during the year 1914-15 by the Salt Department of the Presidency, according to a recent Government Resolution, increased from approximately 125½ to 132½ lakhs of maunds. The expenses rose slightly, but a substantial increase in the gross receipts enabled the department to show a net profit of Rs. 122 lakhs compared with an annual average for the previous five years of 105 lakhs. The increase in production is mainly due to the fact that the shiketries, who anticipated a greater demand for sea-salt in consequence of the cessation of the imports of salt from European countries owing to the war, started manufacturing operations earlier than usual and made special efforts to produce an adequate supply. The sales during the year have also beaten all previous records. The unprecedented increase of eight lakhs of maunds was partly due to a large demand from Calcutta and other places owing to the cessation of imports of salt, but mainly to large removals for purpose of storage in godowns through fear of a rise in the rate of duty. But there was such a rush for salt in January that in many talukas, not only was every grain of salt in stock removed, but even the new salt was removed as soon as it was brought on the platform.

An Important Discovery.

What, however, will turn out to be the most important event during the year under report is the discovery that in the course of salt manufacture at the Pritchard Salt works, large quantities of magnesium chloride are produced. Magnesium chloride is very largely used in cotton mills in India and was up to the outbreak of war imported solely from Germany. This important discovery, says the Government Resolution, gives ground for hoping that the process of manufacture, when fully developed, will render Indian mills independent of the foreign and especially the German market for this essential product, and that a new and important industry will be established, which will give a useful addition to the salt revenue.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

RETREAT OF BULGARIANS.

BOLD FRENCH FLANKING MOVEMENT.

ALLIES LAND TROOPS AT DEDEAGATCH.

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE.

Serbian attacks against the Austrians and Germans have been completely successful, taking two guns, four machine-guns, and much booty, including horses and mules.

Details are at hand of the Franco-Serbian success at Krivolak, 37 miles from Kupruli. The Bulgarians retreated in the direction of Strummtza, chased by French troops and Bulgarian cavalry.

The account of the bombardment of Dedeagatch published in Athens says that a thousand soldiers were killed and the barracks and railway stations burned.

It is reported in Rome that the Allies are landing troops at Dedeagatch for the purpose of cutting the Salonika-Adrianople railway.

The French have gained another important success in Champagne by taking a German salient with four lines of strongly organised trenches. The whole salient was very strongly fortified, but despite this and the desperation of the Germans, the whole position was captured with serious losses to the enemy.

Three aeroplanes made an attack on Venice. One bomb struck the Church of Scalzi, bringing down the ceiling containing valuable paintings.

A Berlin communiqué confirms the loss of the cruiser Prinz Adalbert, torpedoed off Libau by a British submarine.

Baron Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to the Porte, has died after a brief illness.

King George is now in France on a visit to the Army. His visit is regarded in France as of the highest importance.

TIMELY RAINS IN VICTORIA.

BOUNTEOUS HARVEST ASSURED.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.

Timely rains in Victoria have practically assured a bounteous harvest.

MR. ASQUITH'S RETURN TO THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Asquith will return to the House of Commons on Thursday.

ALLIES LANDING AT DEDEAGATCH.

ANOTHER NOTABLE SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

HIS MAJESTY ON AN IMPORTANT MISSION IN FRANCE.

FRANCO-SERBIAN SUCCESS.

BOLD FRENCH MANOEUVRE.

RETREAT OF BULGARIANS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 25.

An Athens telegram gives details of the Franco-Serbian success at Krivolak, thirty-seven miles from Kupruli.

The Bulgarians were attacking in force, when French troops, by a bold manœuvre, turned their right flank, while the Serbians delivered a strong counter-offensive upon the whole front.

The Bulgarians finally retreated in the direction of Strumnitza pursued by French troops and Serbian cavalry.

FRENCH SUCCESSES AT RABROVO.

EXCELLENT WORK BY "75'S."

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A French wireless confirms that the French troops beat the Bulgarians at Rabrovo near Strumnitza on October 21.

The Bulgarians attacked on a larger front the next day and were repulsed on a larger scale. They made no attack on October 23. It is stated that the French "seventy-five's" largely contributed to the successes.

FRENCH PURSUIT OF BULGARIANS.

ATHENS, Oct. 26.

It is learned from reliable sources that after the battle near Valandro the French pursued the Bulgarians to the frontier. The Bulgarins have also been defeated at Kuprulu.

SERBIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS SUCCESSFUL.

FIGHTING ON EASTERN FRONT PROCEEDING,

NISH, Oct. 25.

The communiqué says Serbian counter-attacks against the Austrians and Germans have been completely successful. The Serbians have taken two guns, four machine-guns and much booty, including horses and mules.

Fighting on the Eastern front is proceeding at Krivolak, Kupruli and Uskub.

BULGARIAN LINE SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION OF NISH DENIED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Serbian Legation in Athens in the announcement, dated October 23rd, states that the Bulgarian line in the direction of Bulgaria is seriously threatened owing to the French contingents at Krivolak and Strumnitza.

The Legation denies that the Government has left Nish.

SUCCOURING SERBIA.

ALLIES' NEW AND EFFECTIVE MEASURE

PARIS, Oct. 25.

The Athens correspondent of the "Temps" says that according to information received from a sound diplomatic source, the Allies have decided on new and effective measures for succouring Serbia.

The British in particular have promised the immediate dispatch of large numbers of troops with a full equipment and stores.

SERBIAN SATISFACTION.

FRENCH STRIKING HARD BLOWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Reuter learns that in Serbian quarters satisfaction is expressed with the situation as it is evident that the French are striking hard blows. The critical point is in the north where the Bulgarians are waiting at Prira to join the Germans who are at Orsova only thirty-five miles distant. The small Serbian army in this corner is hard pressed on two sides but the German offensive has been stopped at the most vital point, namely Morava, and if the Allies bring timely help in the south and release the Serbians the latter are confident that they will eventually expel the invaders.

BOMBARDMENT OF DEDEAGATCH,

BARRACKS BURNED DOWN.

1,000 SOLDIERS KILLED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The account of the bombardment of Dedeagatch published in Athens says that twenty battleships participted for four hours on Thursday afternoon, an aeroplane over the town directing the fire. A thousand soldiers were killed including two companies buried beneath the ruins. The barracks and railway stations were burned down. Eight warships bombarded Lagos.

ALLIES LANDING TROOPS AT DEDEAGATCH.

DESTRUCTION OF TURKISH RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

It is reported in Rome that the Allies began to land troops at Dedeagatch yesterday to cut the Salonika-Adrianople Railway.

FALL OF USKUB.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A Serbian communiqué admits the fall of Uskub.

GOEBEN ARRIVES AT VARNA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

It is stated at Bukharest that the Goeben has arrived at Varna.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN RIGA REGION.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.

The feature of the communiqué is the terrific fighting at Ikskul 25 miles south-east of Riga and east of Ilkust. At both places the Germans attacked furiously. They were repulsed five times at Ikskul. A sixth attack gained a footing but the Russians finally annihilated the majority of attackers and captured the remainder. The attacks were equally determined at Ilkust. All were repulsed. The communiqué mentions that fighting in the Riga region continues.

125 ENEMY DIVISIONS IN RUSSIA.

STRENGTH IN RIGA REGION DOUBLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 25.

A Petrograd correspondent states that according to military authorities the number of enemy divisions on the front of 800 miles a month ago was 130. To-day on the front of 700 miles there are 125. The enemy has almost doubled his divisions on the Riga front, having withdrawn troops from other fronts except between the Pripet and the Roumanian frontier where he has increased his divisions by one-tenth.

The war correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" estimates the German losses at Dvinsk at from forty to fifty thousand. He says that on the twenty-seven mile front from Illukst to Lake Drisviaty the Germans have 70,000 men with immense weight of artillery including siege guns and mortars.

RECENT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A Berlin communiqué admits that superior Russian forces have compelled weak German forces to withdraw from Illuxt.

The communiqué emphasises that elsewhere on the Russian front strong Russian attacks have occurred. These, the communiqué claims have been repulsed.

GERMANS CONFIRM LOSS OF CRUISER.

DESCRIBED AS PRINZ ADALBERT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.

A Berlin communiqué says:—A submarine sank the large cruiser Prinz Adalbert with two torpedoes off Libau. Only a few of the crew were rescued.

KING GEORGE IN FRANCE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT VISIT,

FRENCH PAPER'S SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

It is officially announced that King George has arrived in France on a visit to the Army. His Majesty also intends to see the Allied troops.

LATER.

King George arrived at Havre on October 22, and visited the British camps. Afterwards his Majesty left for the front. His visit is regarded in France as of the highest importance. The "Echo de Paris," voicing the feeling of influential circles, says: The visit is a happy event. The duration of the war largely depends on the decisions which are being taken at present and the rapidity in executing them. The conversations which King George will have in France, will render inestimatable service to the Allies' cause.

RECRUITING BOOM.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

LONDON, Oct. 26

The King's inspiring call has had a marvellous effect. Recruiting scenes in London yesterday had been unprecedented for months. There were hundreds of men at the Horse Guards ready to proceed to depots. Before ten in the morning the staffs of the recruiting stations were working at the highest pressure.

40,600 POSTAL EMPLOYEES ENLIST.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Addressing the postal employees Mr. Samuel mentioned that 43,600 postal employees had already enlisted but he was arranging that every willing man should still enlist. Beating the Germans was more important than the efficiency of the Post Office.

GERMANS ARRESTED AT NEW YORK.

PLOT TO DESTROY MUNITION SHIPS,

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Four Germans have been arrested at New York and charged with arranging to plot to destroy munition ships by ingenious infernal machines. Further revelations are expected. The Americans are most indignant and demand searching investigations regarding the originators of the plot.

GERMAN OFFICER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

A man named Fay, said to be a lieutenant in the German army, and his brother-in-law named Scholtz have been arrested at Weehawken, New Jersey, when testing a bomb and while in possession of explosives and survey charts of the Newyork Harbour and explosive machines which could be fastened to the stern of a ship to explode on contact with the propellor and also infernal machines which could be timed to explode days after the vessel's departure.

ESCAPE OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

PROJECTED COMMERCE RAIDING

WASHINGGTON, Oct. 25.

The Government is investigating the reported activities of several small boats in the Caribean Sea in connection with the escape of German officers interned at Newport News which are believed to indicate a German plan to resume commerce raiding on a small scale. The base of operations is believed to be Haiti.

DEATH OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE PORTE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Baron Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to the Porte, has died after a brief illness.

He was responsible for the Goeben and Breslau coming to Constantinople with all the attendant results.

DR. DUMBA KNIGHTED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has knighted Dr. Dumba.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED SALIENT CAPTURED.

SERIOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 25.

The French have gained another important success in Champagne. The communiqué says:—

We took a German salient comprising very important work and four lines of trenches strongly organised along a front of 1,200 yards, with an average depth of 250.

The German losses were serious. The Germans left prisoners in our hands belonging to three different regiments.

The German salient included a portion of the northern slopes of Hill 196 two kilometres northward of Mesnil les Hurlus and a fort called "The Courtine" which was carried after a severe struggle.

Indeed the whole salient was very strongly fortified, but despite this and the desperation of the Germans, the French troops, after a vigorous artillery preparation and fierce fighting, took the whole of it by the end of the day.

VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS BY GERMANS.

FURIOUS GRENADE FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

The communiqué says: The Germans made very violent counter-attacks from all sides on the work in Champagne, mentioned in yesterday afternoon's communiqué.

We remained in possession of the conquered positions except in the centre, where the Germans succeeded in reoccupying some portions of the trenches. Furious grenade fighting is now proceeding there.

MISS CAVELL'S MEMORY.

AN APPEAL TO THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The National Liberal Club has passed a resolution respectfully praying King George to appoint a day for the Empire to pay homage to Miss Cavell's memory.

Mr. T. P. O'connor, who presided, emphasised that the condemnation of the crime had been most vehement in Holland, America and France.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO HER MOTHER.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

King George has sent a message to Miss Cavell's mother expressing horror at the appalling deed. Men and women throughout the civilised world, His Majesty says are moved with admiration and awe at her faith and courage.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT SOLELY RESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Speaking at Manchester Lord Bryce said that nothing in the war could compare in magnitude with the horror of the Armenian massacres. There was no question of Muhammedan fanaticism in the massacres. The Turkish Government was solely responsible. It decided immediately on the outbreak of war to destroy the whole Armenian people but feared to do so at first and so did not begin the sanguinary work till April when it thought that it was safe. Protests would do no good. All the English people could do was to send all help possible to the Armenian refugees.

A BRITISH TRAITOR.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that a British subject has been convicted at the Old Bailey on three counts of attempting to communicate to the enemy information concerning military forces, works and munitions. He has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

HOLLAND PROHIBITS EXPORT OF FLAX

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26.

A Decree prohibits the export of flax from Holland.

ITALIAN FRONT.

TWO ENEMY POSITIONS STORMED.

ALPINISTS RECAPTURE LOST TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Oct. 25.

The communiqué says: The Italians on Sunday between Garda and Adige descended from Monte Altissimo under the cross-fire of the guns of two enemy forts and stormed two positions, securing a hold on the Riva Mori road. We captured much material in the enemy trenches.

Three enemy night attacks in the Rienz Valley were repulsed. The enemy fled and were pursued back to their trenches.

Two enemy attacks at Mrzil penetrated the Italian line, but the Alpinists recaptured the trenches and buried three hundred dead. We took scores of prisoners.

The Italians stormed strong entrenchments in the Plava zone.

OBJECT OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A telegram from Geneva says that the object of the great Italian offensive is to prevent Austrian troops from being sent to Serbia. The Italians have abundant munitions.

AEROPLANE RAIDS ON VINCE

HISTORIC CHUACH DAMAGED

ROME, Oct. 25.

It is officially announced that three aeroplane attacks were made on Venice on Sunday evening. Several bombs, some of them incendiary, were thrown.

One struck the Church of Scalzi, bringing down the ceiling containing precious paintings. Others sustained slight damage. There were no casualties.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON VENICE.

ROME, Oct. 26.

Another attack was made on Venice this morning by three Austrian aeroplanes.

Three persons were slightly injured. The damage to property was unimportant.

The papers denounce the attacks as sheer vandalism since it is difficult to touch the city without damaging irreplaceable works of art. A bomb fell on the Piazzadi San Marco. It was a miracle that nothing was harmed. The hope is expressed by the press that the "devout Emperor and Archdukes are satisfied with the damage to the church."

ITALIAN LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A Salonika telegram states that the Italian liner Sicilia has been torpedoed in the Aegean by a German submarine without warning.

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION TO ROME

PARIS, Oct. 25.

The "Matin" learns that a Japanese Military Mission has arrived at Rome.

DANGERS OF THE BALTIC.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS DOUBLED.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26.

Owing to the danger from mines and submarines in the Baltic, war insurance premiums on ships going to Germany have been doubled.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES CAPTURE GERMAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The German steamer Gerda has been captured and taken eastward by Russian submarines. Six other steamers have sought harbour.

GERMANS MAKE A HAUL OF RUBBER

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25.

The newspapers state that the steamer Wally of Stockholm, bound for Raimo with a cargo of rubber, has been captured by a German submarine.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINER ON FIRE.

STEAMER BEACHED AT DEAL.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Elder Dempster liner Ilaro from Forcados caught fire off Dungeness on Saturday night and was beached at Deal on Sunday.

There was an extraordinary spectacle as she was towed towards the shore; flames were leaping mast high, while tugs were pumping water into the vessel. A gale fanned the flames and the fire raged throughout the night.

The seas on Monday swamped the fire, but a terrific explosion occurred at noon, which wrecked the afterpart of the ship, hurling wreckage into the air.

It is feared that the Ilaro will be a total loss. The chief engineer is missing, several seamen have been taken to

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

LIVELY DISCUSSION AT BOARD'S MEETING.

MR. WACHA'S CONDEMNATION OF TRUST'S POLICY.

The debate on the Parel Road Scheme at the meeting of the Improvement Trust yesterday was lively and keen. Sir Vithaldas, Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. D. E. Wacha discussed the subject at great length Sir Vitnaldas was the unofficial protagonist of the Trust, and he blessed the handiwork of that body on the whole as a successful venture. He was against the demolition of slums and carrying on improvements in that way. He was for wide roads and improvement of the slums by the "indirect" method as it is called. Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. Wacha who followed him spoke very feelingly on the subject. They condemned the Trust's policy for not doing their duty by the taxpayers. The Trust had frittered away their resources, they said. Mr. Wacha spoke with great warmth, and he prefaced his remarks by saying that it was no use speaking against the scheme, for in spite of their opposition the majority would carry it through. The Trust adjourned their meeting before Mr. Wacha had completed his remarks.

At an adjourned meeting held yesterday, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay resumed discussion of the Committee's report on the Parel Road scheme. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presided.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had pointed out that the Nagpada and Koliwada schemes were carried out at a comparatively low cost. There were, however, the speaker said, two points to be considered in regard to this question. The first was that the Trust were able to acquire properties in those localities at a comparatively cheap rate. The valuation of properties before the prices rose on the demolition scheme was very cheap. Also the plots, which the Trust subsequently sold, fetched a good price, some of them fetching Rs. 275 per square yard. Most of these schemes were carried out at a very early stage of their operations and consequently at a comparatively small cost. The question now was whether they could carry out identical schemes at the same low cost. The value of properties had considerably risen and he was not sure whether they would be able to dispose of their plots at the same high price that they were able to secure before. It was also a question whether they really did any good to the city by undertaking those schemes. He averred that these had caused a considerable dislocation, and had sent up rents in those localities. He thought that instead of proceeding on the basis of wholesale demolition they should hit upon a scheme which would cause the least dislocation and which would not send up rents. The present scheme was a great success. If caused the least possible dislocation of tenants. Could that scheme not be called a success when they had saved three lakhs worth of buildings. The present resources of the Trust were not adequate to meet the enormous cost of improving slum areas on the basis of total demolition and this improvement must wait till the Trust's resources were augmented by the grant they expected from Government. The only question that now remained was whether the proposed widening of the Parel Road was necessary. He would answer the question in the affirmative. The next question that arose was what was the width necessary for the purpose? He was inclined to think that a 120-feet wide road was necessary. The best thing in his opinion would be to widen that portion of the road, and when the resources of the Trust were strengthened, to take up the slum areas without throwing an undue burden on the owners of good houses.

SIR BHALCHANDRA'S PROTEST.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that in spite of the protests of the Health Officer the Board had dropped aside the question of improving slums. He had the greatest admiration for the Municipal Commissioner but when Mr. Cadell said that the roads should be widened first, Sir Bhalchandra could not agree with him. They talked of London, but how many years had London to wait before they could get their broad roads? Whereas in Bombay the improvement of the roads had been taken in hand first and they had been spending almost all their resources on that. In spite of Mr. Harvey's saying that they were all ambitious schemes, the Trust had gone with the widening of the roads. The question was whether they were to give the go-bye to the principal object for which the Board was created!

The principal object of the Act was the improvement of slums, and if they did not do that work they would be failing in their duty.

"SLUMS REQUIRED THE MOST URGENT CONSIDERATION."

Mr. Cadell told them to nevermind the slums, because they could be taken up afterwards. But were those people whom they found in the slums to remain there for ever? Were they not to take them into consideration? The roads were all right at the present time; they were 30 or 80 ft. wide, and the traffic in that part of the town would not be very heavy and it was not an urgent necessity. The slums required the most urgent consideration. After they had been taken in hand, it would be time to take up other questions, and the Improvement Trust would then be justified in taking up more ambitious schemes. But in the present case, they had put the cart before the horse. They were leaving the people in the slums to their fate. No doubt Mr. Cadell was actuated by the best intentions. But that ought not to occupy their minds. They must give consideration to the primary object for which the Trust was created.

The speaker was against the Sydenham Road scheme, and he was sorry that that proposition was carried by a majority. Sir Bhalchandra added that for the sake of one individual the interests of thousands should not be sacrificed. Because one mistake had been made in the past, it was no argument for making another mistake. The subvention of the Government of India was not for Sydenham Road, but it was intended for the improvement of the city. But the powers had their way.

"TRUST FAILED IN ITS DUTY."

Sir Ibrahim had pointed out that the Undiria scheme was not a financial success. Sir Ibrahim had pointed out that they had spent more than was actually necessary. Mr. Cadell told them that it was the Municipal Corporation who were to be blamed for not improving the slums. But that was an impeachment against his own work. Sir Bhalchandra thought that the Improvement Trust had failed in its duty. The Trust was not created for widening roads and spending more than 80 lakhs on that scheme, leaving the slums to themselves. Therefore, he said that the Trust had failed in its duty. He appealed to the Government of Lord Willingdon and expressed a hope that they would not sanction the present scheme.

MR. WACHA'S CONDEMNATION OF TRUST POLICY.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that it was a waste of breath and energy to speak on the scheme. Whatever they might say or do it would be of no use, because the Improvement Trust would carry things their own way. There was a determination on their part to do what they liked. They could carry on by their majority. The real object for which the Trust was created was the carrying out of the improvement of slums and not the widening of roads. The Improvement Trust was started for the improvement of pestilential areas in the town. Now the question was had they followed those intentions of the legislature? No man in his senses would say that they had done that. The Nagpada scheme was the only improvement of slum areas they had undertaken so far.

Continuing, Mr. Wacha said the question was not one of finance at all. The main point at issue was this: Were they going to attend to the slums that existed by scores in the town and improve them in accordance with the primary object for which the Trust was created, or were they going to sleep over them and do nothing in the matter? Were they going blindfoldly to make new roads and widen roads that were already wide? It might be desirable to widen some of these roads but the question was whether they urgently required to be widened. Nobody denied the congestion of traffic that prevailed on certain roads in Byculla and Parel but that congestion was no new thing. It had been going on for years past. There might even be urgency for widening roads but they must consider which of the two things was more urgent, the widening of roads or the improvement of slums? And were they not going to take up the more urgent of the two things, namely, the improvement of slum areas, the very thing for which the Improvement Trust Act was so, hurriedly passed? At the time of passing that Act, great urgency was claimed for it. It was one of the most ill-considered and ill-digested Act that he had ever seen passed, and the city of Bombay was suffering now because of the great haste with which the Bill was passed.

"A MONSTROUS ACT."

Mr. Wacha further said it was a monstrous Act the like of which he had not read of in the whole history of the world.

The Sydenham Avenu was a military road. It was for that purpose that Lord Sydenham had approved of it. They might deny it, but the fact was there. They wanted to carry their big guns and artillery over it, and it was a military question. But what had they done for the improvement of slums? Were they to give the go-bye to these slums? The Improvement Trust was a monster. They wanted broad communication roads, reclamations and several other things including Police accommodation. But he challenged anyone of the members to point out to him whether there was any other body in the world whose duties were of such a wide character. They had spent more than five crores of tax-payers' money for nothing. As for the demolition of slums they were told that it was a costly affair, and that they changed their policy lately. But what had they done in the shape of a new departure? Had they brought before the Board any broad and comprehensive schemes for the improvement of the slums? The Improvement Trust was wrong from the beginning, and it was patent, to Government that nothing had been done for the improvement of the slums. Even Government had done nothing. Government did not want to bear the cost of the Improvement Trust and so the taxpayers of the city were made to pay.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS.

The Government had never considered the well-considered representations of the public which had been made to them. They had never considered the representations of the Corporation even. What the Chairman thought right the Government did. The Chairman was their servant. It was all a fiction when they read any orders issued from the Secretariat saying that "his Excellency in Council is pleased to say" and so on. It was the Chairman of the Improvement Trust who went there and got them to say what he desired. The Chairman had done nothing for the slums. They were not doing anything. They were bent on spending money and money. They had already spent 150 lakhs of rupees. They had acquired actually 45 lakhs of square yards of land in the city at a cost of 416 lakhs of rupees. But they had only been able to improve and develope something like 10 lakhs of square yards, and there was an undeveloped area of 35 lakhs, and the cost of that was 2 crores of rupees. What did it show? They had taken more than four crores of rupees from the rate-payers and had done nothing for that. But what would those do who were bringing the schemes for the improvement of roads? They would retire and live happily in England on their pensions. They would not be able to hear the groans of the people dying in the slums in Bombay. What were they going to do with the undeveloped area of 35 lakhs square yards? He put it to them whether under those circumstances,—when they had so much undeveloped land on their hands —the Board was right in acquiring more land? Was it not a waste of public money? They were paying annually ten lakhs of rupees in the way of interest. "Just consider," Mr. Wacha added, "what those ten lakhs of rupees could have done for the public in the way of improvements."

At this stage Mr. Orr asked Mr. Wacha whether he wanted to speak at greater length than he had done, when Mr. Wacha said that his mind was too full and he could not help expressing what he had to say in the matter. But as it was past 5 o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

SIR M. O'DWYER AT AMBALA

SPEECH AT THE DARBAR.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held a divisional Darbar at Ambala yesterday afternoon. A number of ruling chiefs and many of the leading gentleman of the division were present. During the course of his speech Sir Michael O'Dwyer said it was the first darbar in that division, since Ambala had taken the place of Delhi as headquarters. Much as the Punjab prized the possession of Delhi which it had won by valour and loyalty in the mutiny, they felt pride in the fact that they gave it up at the King-Emperor's Darbar to form once more the capital of the great Indian Empire. They were proud that Delhi though separated from them administratively, was still connected by close and friendly ties, that it was administered by Punjab officers, and that they could say of it as England said of her colonies that Delhi was a daughter in her mother's house and mistress in her own.

After making a few observations on the agricultural situation of the division His Honour expressed regret on the backward condition of Ambala in education and hoped that some of the public spirit shown by leading citizens in carrying out works of utility and philanthrophy would be directed towards the encouragement of education especially secondary. Speaking on the representations made to him on the inadequacy of the representation of sturdy zamindars and stalwart soldiers in the public services, His Honour recognised the advantages of recruitment from as wide an area as possible. The qualities needed were fidelity, honesty and intelligence and assured that with the removal of deficiency in education Government would be quite willing to open them the doors of public services. Sir Michael was glad that Ambala had been completely free from political crime and organised attacks on property which was due to the better working of the police and the greater support and co-operation they were receiving from the people. Speaking further on the suppression of crime His Honour dealt at some length with the dangers of religious feuds and said that the present time was one when they should sink all difference and present a united front to the common enemy. The enemy they all knew, relied on disorder in the Indian Empire to help him in his evil campaign. He must have then realised that India was, and at all costs desired, to remain an integral part of the British Empire.

Sir Michael paid an eloquent tribute to the valuable and spontaneous help to Government by the ruling chiefs, sirdars darbaris and other leading men of the division at this crisis. Speaking for the Punjab His Honour was proud that since the beginning of the war it had provided about 50,000 recruits from its martial races. He hoped that as more men were still needed to achieve the end which was not in sight, they would not relax their efforts to provide them as long as the Empire needed them and the good name of India called for them

LORD KITCHENER'S REQUIREMENTS.

BRITAIN'S PROMISE TO THE ALLIES,

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, October, 25:—

One of the Labour men who conferred with Lord Kitchener said at a meeting that Lord Kitchener explained exactly what was necessary to carry the thing through. "We had promised the Allies to maintain an army of certain size and there was no going back upon the promise. It involved obtaining 30,000 troops weekly.

AMERICA'S PROTEST AGAINST ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Washington says:—An American Note to Great Britain declares the Orders in Council are illegal under International Law and discriminatory, as Scandinavia is able to trade with Germany. It is denied that increased American exports prove shipments to Germany.

RESULTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

The result of the South African elections is as follows:—

Bothaites 54, Unionists 30, Herzogites 27, Independents 5, Labour 4. The Independents mainly support General Botha.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore, goes Home about the 18th proximo.

STORMY SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING.

EMPRESS MILLS CO., LTD.

ANIMATED DEBATE ENDS UP IN ANJOURNMENT.

In accordance with a notice an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Greeves Cotton and Co., Secretaries Managers and Agents of the Company, at No 11, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. H. R. Greeves, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. Other Directors including Sir Sassoon J. David and Sir Shapurji Broacha, were present, in addition to a large number of shareholders. The meeting proved to be of a stronger character then had, perhaps, been anticipated and had ultimately to be adjourned for a month in deference to the wishes of the majority of shareholders present, who wanted more information than had been vouchsafed to them as to the true state of things in regard to the Company proposed to be wound up.

The Chairman having read the notice of requisition for the meeting, moved the following proposition embodied in the notice:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. T. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

The Chairman explained that the Company had sustained great losses, especially since the outbreak of war. Previous to the war, the Company had worked satisfactorily. The losses in the working of the Company recently had become so great that the Board of Directors had unanimously resolved to voluntarily liquidate the Company.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENTS CHALLENGED.

One of the shareholders present observed that the Chairman's statement that the Company was working satisfactorily till the outbreak of war was incorrect. No dividend whatsoever had been paid to the shareholders since 1908. The Agents had been all the while adding to their profits and it was they who ought to make good the loss, if loss had been sustained now.

The proposition moved by the Chairman was seconded by Mr. C. V. Mehta.

At this stage one of the shareholders rose to point out that inasmuch as it was the privilege of the shareholders to appoint the liquidators and inasmuch as the Directors, without consulting the shareholders had named the liquidators, the notice calling the meeting was not in order.

Another shareholder observed that they were wholly in the dark as to the true position of the Company's affairs, how much the Company's assets were worth, what losses had been sustained, whether there had been any offers to buy up or whether the shareholders stood to get anything out of the Company.

Other speakers also complained that they had been kept quite in the dark. It was an English firm, they had implicitly relied on Englishmen to conduct the Company's affairs on strict business lines. Other mills in the city were going on well, paying dividends. But their Company alone had not done so. There must be a screw loose somewhere, suggested one of the shareholders. The Company should have been would up long ago. On the other hand those responsible had allowed it to go more and more into the mire.

NEGLIGENCE ALLEGED.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji remarked that adverse circumstances alone could not have brought the Company to the pass it had come to—negligence on the part of the Agents had done it.

At this stage a shareholder, referring to the Notice of the meeting circulated, wanted to know whether there were any records of the meeting of the Directors' Board at which they had resolved to recommend the liquidation of the Company.

The Chairman stated that there were no records, but that some of the creditors of the Company, who were mostly banks, had met the Directors and suggested the liquidation.

Mr. R. B. Parakh, a shareholder said, that as the Board of Directors had not authorised the Agents to put the resolution before the shareholders, the Agents had no authority to put forward the resolution before them. He suggested that the present meeting be adjourned in order to enable the Board to properly authorise the Agents to place the resolution before the shareholders. The appointment of the liquidators was illegal and *ultra vires*. The Agents had also no authority to convene the meeting.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji here rose and protested that the procedure followed by the Directors was most irregular. He wanted to know who proposed and who seconded the resolution at the meeting of the Creditors and Directors.

The Chairman:—All the banks.

Dr. Jehangir:—It is impossible that all can speak at the same time.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE MEETING.

Dr. Jehangir proceeded to say that in view of the fact that there was no record that the Directors had resolved to recommend the proposition before them, it would be improper to pass the present resolution which was not authorised by the Directors. He therefore moved an amendment that the meeting be dissolved.

The Chairman:—I would like to call attention to the fact that the proposition before the meeting is for winding up. We shall come to the question of liquidators afterwards. Being pressed for a ruling on Dr. Jehangir's amendment, he said he ruled it out of order.

At this there were heard angry protests from several sides, one of the speakers remarking that he protested against the Chairman's ruling as the Chairman was an interested party. The Chairman was playing the part of a judge in his own cause. It was against all English principles of justice. He had put the amendment to the vote and had then himself proceeded to rule it out of order. It was most irregular.

A shareholder here rose and requested the Chairman to leave the Chair as he was an interested party and could not decide on the merits of propositions before the chair.

The Chairman:—I ruled the amendment out of order on the advice of the Company's solicitor.

Sir Sassoon J. David then suggested to the meeting that they should put in writing the form in which they would like the resolution to stand.

After some desultory discussion, the Chairman rose said that he would move the whole proposition as it stood in the Notice.

Dr. Jehangir protested against this, saying the Chairman had no right to move a second proposition before the meeting had dealt with the proposition he had originally moved.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN MEETING.

The Chairman then said he would move the proposition he had originally moved.

Mr. R. B. Parakh wanted to know if the Chairman had a right to split a proposition into two, as he had done with the proposition in the Notice. Such a course was most irregular.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji next moved an amendment that the meeting be adjourned for a month to permit a deputation of Shareholders to meet the Board of Directors with a view to consider the advisability of winding up the Company and arranging the preliminaries of a satisfactory liquidation.

The amendment on being put to the vote, eighteen voted for it and ten against.

The Chairman then stated he would ask for a poll.

Protests were heard from all sides against such a demand from the Chairman and several wanted to know what authority the Chairman had to demand a poll when the amendment had been carried by a majority of votes.

After a further exchange of words between the speakers, the Chairman finally said he agreed to adjourn the meeting to November 23rd next, when a fresh notice calling the meeting would be sent to the shareholders.

The meeting then came to a close, the chairman being thanked for agreeing to the suggestion of the shareholders.

PROPOSED "HOME RULE LEAGUE."

[SIR SUBRAMANIA IYER'S VIEWS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

In connection with the proposed Home Rule League Sir Subramania Iyer has contributed an article to the "Leader" in the course of which he says he has no hesitation in saying that the formation at this moment of the League in question is most urgently called for

Regarding the contention that the work of securing Self-Government to India will be done by the Congress he says—"Past experience must convince all the futility of expecting that agency to undertake a continuous and sympathetic agitation here and in the United Kingdom which is indispensable for the attainment of our object. Next we find persons are willing to work in the League, whose co-operation, knowledge and power of organization will be of the most invaluable service in both the countries, and it would be folly not to avail ourselves of the support and voluntary help thus preferred, nor can the action of this new agency in the slightest degree conflict with the aim of the Congress with reference to this particular question since the object of the League is identical with that of the Congress. As regards the objection that any agitation on such a matter would embarrass the Government at the present time, that is to my mind entirely without foundation."

"That Self-Government is a matter of absolute right to India, no man with the least pretensions to honesty can deny, viewing the question without reference to the precise time when it should be granted by the Imperial authority. Proceeding Sir Subramania Iyer says:—"It is astonishing; how some of us are denying the capacity for Self-Government to our people. I cannot help thinking that in this matter these persons have allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the bureaucrat who has ever been alone to impute such incapacity to us. For my part I hold Self-Government in this country would be a success tho moment the right is granted."

In conclusion he says:—"I venture to say that those who have hitherto been leaders of political matters in this country would be acting unwisely if for supposed reasons of expediency and policy they would discontinue the formation of the League and thus omit to avail themselves of an instrument which will press the claim to Self-Government with all the persistency and force needed at this juncture. Any hesitancy on the part of those leaders in the matter can only result in their being left behind by the rising generation with aims and aspirations so rightly instilled into their minds inevitably and by the force of circumstances affecting the country as a whole."

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

HOW INDIANS WILL BE SELECTED.

LORD ISLINGTON'S ASSURANCES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The following Press Communiqué is issued:—

In order to remove any misunderstanding as to the effect of the I.C.S., (Temporary Provisions) Bill recently introduced into Parliament, the following statement is published for general information.

One of the effects of the present war has been a large falling off in the number of qualified candidates for the public services in India. To meet this difficulty certain concession as to age have already been granted by the Secretary of State to candidates who have undertaken service, in the Army or the Navy and these were published in a Press Communiqué which was issued on the 21st instant. These measures have not afforded a final solution of the difficulty in filling the normal vacancies in the Indian Civil Service,—a state of affairs which it is anticipated will continue not only during the currency of the war but for some time after its conclusion. The Secretary of State has therefore introduced a Bill in Parliament, assuming power to make regulations supplementary to those issued under section 32 of the Government of India Act of 1858, which will have effect during the continuance of the present war and for two years thereafter to provide for admission and appointment to the Indian Civil Service, otherwise than by means of examinations held in London in accordance with regulations made under section 32 of the Statue of 1858, up to a maximum of three-fourths of the total number of vacancies to be filled during the period for which the supplemental regulations will remain in force. The necessary educational qualifications will be insisted on and the interests of Indian candidates will be safeguarded as will be seen from the following text of the statement made by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords on the 14th October 1915:

"We are most anxious in suspending the open competitive examination even temporarily and partially, that no injustice should be done to Indians in entering the Civil Service by this channel. Your Lordships are aware that the Indian community regard as of great importance this privilege of many years' standing, by which upon full equity of treatment Indians are enabled to enter the Indian Civil Service by a competitive examination with their European fellow subjects and we are most anxious in temporarily making this change in the method of recruitment that by no means either this year or in the years to come shall the Indian proportion suffer in its relation to that examination. We therefore contemplate that if with the examination of one-fourth, there is not as a result the same proportion of Indians successful as has been the case in former years, that number will be made up by selection hereafter. This is not of course in the Bill. But this course will be taken so that even treatment as far as possible will be meted out both to Europeans and Indians."

It is understood that the Secretary of State has in view the following method for the selection of Indian candidates otherwise than by open competition. The supplemental regulations which it is proposed to issue, will provide that only those persons of Asiatic descent will be eligible for selection who had appeared but without success at the open competition of the year and who from their achievement at the examination are certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to possess the necessary educational qualifications. The appointment of candidates will follow the order of priority obtained by them at the open competition.

Official and Personal

Lord Carmichael arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning from Darjeeling.

Sir James Meston arrived at Allahabad from Agra yesterday morning.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock will proceed direct to Delhi leaving Simla about the 28th instant.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member to the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta yesterday.

The Raja of Muhamadabad came to Baukipore on the 22nd with Sir Ali Imam to consult the Bankipore Moslem leaders on the question of holding the next session of the Moslem League at Bombay and also about the Moslem University He left for Lucknow on Sunday night.

The Director-General of Post and Telegraphs left Karachi for the Persian Gulf on Sunday night

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, lefft Karachi by the Quetta Mail on Monday.

THIRD AUSTRIAN LOAN.

ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS IN HOLLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.

The "Telegraaf" draws attention to the attempts being made in Holland to obtain subscriptions to the third Austrian loan. The subscribers are invited to pay 62½ per cent. for five and a half per cent. security whereas before the war the four per cent, Crown Rente stood at eighty.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF FAMILY MEALS.

SECURING THE MINIMUM OF COOKING AND SERVICE

Given the acceptance of the definition that household economy is the science of producing the utmost value from material with the minimum of labour, the housewife has first of all to consider how so to arrange meals that her whole family is amply fed with the least trouble, remarks a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." The ideal form is one good cooked meal every day. This does not mean that nothing should be specially cooked for other meals, but that they should be planned so as to necessitate a minimum of cooking and service. Unfortunately, most middle-class families suffer under the disability of collecting all the members together at the same time for the principal meal, and happy is the housewife whose husband can dine with the children at mid-day, and happier still, in the matter of organisation, she whose children are old enough to dine when the day's work for all is over.

THE FRENCH SCHEME

Probably the most efficient system of meals is that of the French "cuisine bourgeoise," and English women, reorganising their households with a view to obtaining a greater simplicity of living, cannot do better than adopt the greater part of its principles. It is true that the French do have two principal meals; but, then, French people get too fat! And by adding a little to the lesser meals (that is, making breakfast rather more substantial than the *petit dejeuner*, and also increasing the nondescript meal, lunch or supper, as the case may be) the English housewife ought to be able to hit the happy mean and evolve a scheme that would be worth trying, at any rate "for the duration of the war."

The first matter to attend to, and one that it pays best to attend to, in organising a simplified regime is bread. Bread is still, or can be, the staff of life, and if it is to be the staple food of three out of four meals daily, it is hardly possible to over-estimate its importance. It should, of course, home-made, and the utmost care is necessary to secure good flour; and it should be made in as great a variety of kinds and shapes as possible. The uninteresting character and the awful monotony of most bakers' bread is responsible for the fact that very few people enjoy a bread-and-butter meal, and fewer still rely upon it as nourishment. Home baking is, contrary to general opinion, not very much trouble; it is easily learnt, and soon finds its place in the household routine. Variety can be obtained by using white, standard, and whole-meal flour. Three-quarters of white flour with one-quarter of finely ground oatmeal makes another change, and now there is talk of barley bread. Home-made bread should be made up into small loaves—as the crust, unlike that of bakers' bread, is always the most popular part,—and in as many different shapes as possible; cake loaves, tin loaves, "tops and bottoms," and rolls. Two baking a week will ensure a different form of bread for almost every meal.

PROBLEMS OF A SIMPLIFIED BREAKFAST.

The most difficult meal to provide under a simplified regime is breakfast. In many cases it has to last hard-working people the greater part of the day. It must therefore be nourishing and stimulating and no little invention and care is necessary to see that the accustomed meat and fish, which the present state of the market demands shall be knocked off, are adequately replaced. Milk and cream are the best substitutes, and those who can should take coffee, three parts milk to one part of strong coffee, or chocolate made with milk.

Porridge and cream can be varied by any of the so-called breakfast cereals, most of which, in spite of their unfortunate names, are excellent food and very palatable with sugar and cream, or with fruit, either raw or stewed. They have two great advantages over porridge; one is that they need chewing, and other is that they do not need cooking. Good toast should always be plentiful, for children as well as grown-ups, and a fresh loaf pulled into rough pieces and lightly rebaked is a good alternative to it and another help to the ever-present difficulty of providing variety. Home-made potted meat or fish and an occasional piece of cold boiled bacon necessitate practically no extra service and are not costly; and the boiled egg, when eggs are obtainable in a fit state for eating, will hardly be ruled out of court by the most rigid economist.

VARIETY FOR CHILDREN.

Children are generally very fond of dripping as a change from butter, and, as it is clean and wholesome, it is probably much better for them than some of the questionable stuff that goes by the name of butter. It is a mistake, especially where children are concerned, to put all one's resources in the way of variety on the table every day. It should be porridge or grape-nuts, for instance; butter or dripping; jam or honey; but not all together on one day, otherwise all are liable to become stale and hackneyed.

The principal meal, dinner, will, of course, be very different according to the resources of the household. The old-fashioned middle-class dinner, consisting of soup or fish, meat and vegetables, sweets and fruit, is the best to aim for, though this is by no means an irreducible minimum from the hygienic point of view. Many people for instance, will consider a hot joint with vegetables and a good substantial pudding enough, and will only add soup or fish on cold-meat days. Dinner is never a difficult meal to think out, and a housekeeper who cannot get abundant variety and ample nourishment into three courses is beyond help.

THE NONDESCRIPT MEAL.

There remains the nondescript meal, either lunch or supper, as the work of the different members of the household dictates (afternoon tea being almost universally so slight a meal that it does not admit of simplifying) For children, this last meal will, of course, be a high tea between five and six o'clock, and should consist of some little extra thing—an egg, potted meat, grated cheese, or salad with their bread and butter, and plenty of plain home-made cakes. For the grown-ups there will be first "scraps," and when these are insufficient or non-existent the housekeeper will find that many of the things she has been used to supply for breakfast come in handy. There are many vegetarian dishes that can be prepared beforehand; there is cheese in as many different varities as possible; salads, stewed and fresh fruit, are all good with bread and butter, and are all economical in the matter of both material and service.

TWO STRIKING NEW AUTUMN MODELS.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Blue serge is employed for the dress on the left, the coat trimmed with narrow black braid and astrachan; at the waist is seen a novelty in the white patent-leather belt. The suit on the right is built of white velour enriched with astrachan, finished with braid buttons. The becoming toques are of astrachan draped slightly to one side, the pictures being completed with Russian luck-bringers.

A SMART TAILORMADE.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Of navy-blue serge trimmed with braid.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Wilson has made a statement that he intends to vote in favour of woman suffrage at the coming New Jersey election, not as the leader of a party in the nation, but only as a private citizen of New Jersey called upon by the Legislature of the State to express his conviction at the poll. Dr. Wilson considers the question should be settled by the separate States.

CARE OF THE HAIR AND COMPLEXION

The moment immediately after the holidays is the time in which to take precautions for the year concerning the hair and skin. Rest and change have stimulated both, to say nothing of vigorous handling by sun and wind, which has caused sunburn and discolouration. It is when the skin and the hair are thus at their strongest—if not at their best from the point of view of appearance—that care should be taken to keep up the standard. Later on when both have again become tired it is too late to do very much. With regard to the hair all kinds of artificial drying methods should be strictly avoided Washing should be done, wherever possible, with soft water. This is worth a dozen tonics, and it leaves the hair soft without the limpness that often ensues after a shampoo at a shop. A little massage at night is a great help. This consists merely of moving the skin of the head up and down—not rubbing at the roots. Another excellent specific, which must, however, be used with the greatest care, is pure petrol spirit. This can be used before the bath in the morning in perfect safety, but of course light or fire of any kind must be avoided.

The skin after a holiday is apt quite soon to take on an unbecoming yellowish appearance, due to the vanishing of sunburn. Cold cream, of course, keeps it soft, but an excellent specific is to rub it gently over with milk—a very little answers the purpose. If the neck has become very much discoloured, it is a good plan to annoint it with cold cream, or almost any kind of cream that does not contain spirit, and then to tie round the throat a flat piece of a chamois-leather glove. The effect is the same as that achieved by putting cream on the hands and wearing gloves at night, and the neck very soon becomes white and soft again.

A COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC ARTS.

The completion of the academic and residential wings of the new King's College for Women (Household and Social Science Department) at Campdenhill, marks a great advance in the teaching of domestic arts as a university course. Large laboratories are provided, with lecture theatres, for each branch of household science.

In a magnificent kitchen laboratory on the top floor of the science wing experiments will be carried on in cooking all kinds of food by different processes, and the transformation which takes place under heat at various stages will be studied. A lift gives communication from the laboratory kitchen to the teaching kitchens in the west wing, where the apparatus includes an enormous cooking range weighing two tons.

Two lecture-demonstration tables, which cost £150, have electric ovens and gas-rings fitted into a series of wells in the massive ferro-concrete tops, while in the oak base each student has her locker, with a glass sliding door, for materials. Gas-cookers, hay-box apparatus, electric ovens, duck ovens, and gas ovens, fitted with separate meters so that the students can compare the cost of fuel, are other features of the central kitchen.

The daily routine of a large establishment will be in progress in the separate kitchen, scullery, and other service rooms, so that students, concurrently with lectures and demonstrations, can see and take part in ordinary household work.

GERMAN WOMEN AS NAVVIES.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" gives a fresh instance of the manner in which female labour is being utilised in Germany during the war. Women in their hundred thousand have for long been engaged in war work of every description. The tramways of Berlin and other cities are largely staffed by women, and in practically every industry where the conditions are not absolutely prohibitive women are now taking part. The latest development of the movement is the employment of female labour on railway construction. On a new line now building in Berlin by the "A.E.G." (General Electric Company) a large number of female hands are employed, in spite of the heavy and arduous manual labour involved.

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AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

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Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experience, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

In the chapter of which this is the second part Balthazar steals from a scientist a test tube full of a new germ which he has discovered. He gives the tube to Owen, who manages to infect Pauline with them. The progress of the plot is detailed in the ensuing chapter.

Continued from Monday.

CHAPTER XXXII.

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Lucille and Harry, kneeling beside the lodge bunk on which Pauline lay in her suffering, looked at each other with the fear that comes of helplessness.

"But, Harry," cried Lucille, "where is the car? Where is Farrell? If Owen should not find a doctor—think. Can't I go and look for one—in the car?"

"Dear child, the car is in Heldon village. I sent Farrell to mail letters and told him to put up in the town overnight. We're all alone, Lucy. That's all there is to it."

"Do you think Owen will succeed?" whispered Lucille.

"I am—afraid so," he answered.

She sprang up with a look of fear and horror.

"Harry!" she cried. "What—what do you mean? Do you want to see her die—Pauline?"

His face drew tense with pain as he answered: "I don't think you mean to ask me that. There are different ways of—succeeding."

She was bewildered, but stopped again to lave Pauline's forehead.

Had she watched the movements of Raymond Owen immediately after he left the lodge, she would not have been bewildered by Harry's words. The secretary's haste was brief. He ran for perhaps two hundred yards up the road, but as soon as the woods sheltered him from view he stopped and moved along in leisurely fashion. It took him at least ten minutes to reach the crest of the little hill that shadowed the lodge.

There he paused and looked out over the rolling country to the west. He drew his handkerchief from his pocket and waved it high over his head.

From somewhere afar off came a faint, long-drawn whistle. Owen put the handkerchief back in his pocket and waited.

"Balthazar is an excellent servant—though dangerous," he muttered to himself.

Balthazar was, indeed. For more than half an hour he sat in a country buggy, a half mile from the lodge, alternately plying Savelli with drugs and peering across the valley to the hill crest where Owen now appeared.

As the signal came, he passed the field glasses to Savelli, who gazed through them for a moment.

Balthazar picked up the reins.

"Just one more drop of the—medicine—before we go," pleaded Savelli.

"No; you're in fine shape and I'm going to keep you there until this is over.

Balthazar had whipped up the horse and they were circling down across the valley. They picked up Owen on the hill. He walked briskly before them until they were in sight of the lodge and then began to run. At the same time Balthazar, with a sharp cut of the whip, spurred the horse to a gallop.

All three dashed into the lodge together.

"I found him—I found him!" cried Owen, breathlessly.

Harry sprang up. "A doctor, Owen?" he exclaimed.

"Yes; he happened to be passing on the upper road just as I reached the hill. Dr. Savelli—Mr. Marvin."

But Harry's exultation had vanished as he looked into the shifting, drug-glazed eyes of Dr. Savelli. He drew back the hand that he had half extended in greeting.

"I do not remember ever having heard of him," he said.

"He is a local practitioner, Mr. Marvin. We MUST do what we can."

"Oh Harry, by all means," urged Lucille.

Balthazar stood silent at the door, smiling cynically behind his disguise.

Harry stepped aside, but he stood very near as Savelli, with quick, nervous movements, pretended to examine Pauline.

"Water! Harry, give me water!" she pleaded weekly.

Harry stepped toward her with the glass in his hand.

"No,—no water. That is the last thing she should have," said Savelli authoritatively. Please allow me"——

He stepped in front of Harry and resumed his tests. Suddenly—a little too suddenly to the mind of the crime-artist, Owen—he sprang to his feet and said:

"Mr. Marvin, it is a case of acute appendicitis."

Harry's face paled, but in an instant he commanded himself. "Owen, you'll have to take the motor-cycle and run for the village fast as you can go. Get Farrell and the car. She must be in New York to-morrow."

"What do you mean, Mr. Marvin?" asked Owen, stepping forward.

"Acute appendictis means an immediate operation" replied Harry. "Doesn't it, Doctor?" he asked of Savelli.

"Immediate, yes," replied Savelli firmly "But this case has gone too far to permit of any journey whatsoever. This operation must be performed here—and NOW."

Harry looked at the man incredulously. "What!" he exclaimed. "My sister to be operated upon here! No! Only the best and greatest of physicians shall ever do that."

"Mr. Marvin, I believe—I am sure you are mistaken," said Owen with a well-feigned stammer. "Dr. Savelli MUST know more than we know about the case."

"Harry I think so, too. See how she looks—how she suffers," cried Lucille.

As Harry turned toward Pauline, Balthazar softly slipped out of the open door. In a moment he had buried himself in the forest. None in the lodge had seen him go.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players. Pauline is rescued from the lake after her fever-crazed attempt to escape.

Savelli stepped forward sternly. The morphine had controlled his straggling nerves and he was playing his part well. He laid his case on the table and began to lay out the instruments. Harry watched him for a moment in amazement.

"You can stop that," he said between his clinched teeth. No man like you can operate."

"It is my duty as a physician. You are only a layman. You do not know. You cannot understand."

"Yes; Harry," pleaded Lucille. "Owen believes it is for the best. I will do everything—stay up day and night to save her. Harry you are wrongly suspicious."

As Savelli started toward Pauline, Harry's fist struck him in the face. He fell like a snapped reed upon the floor. Harry stood over the cringing form.

"You a reputable surgeon!" he cried fiercely. "You." He moved in three steps to the broad trap door that was set in the floor of the lodge and that led to the cellar below. He pulled it up, while the others in the room—Lucille and Owen and the terror-stricken Savelli—watched breathlessly.

Savelli lay as if helpless. Harry stepped quickly to his side, lifted his weak form in his arms, and in a moment he had been dropped through the trap door.

"Mr. Marvin," gasped Owen, coming forward in hesitant protest. "Are you sure."—

"I am sure that you are going down there with him, Owen," said Harry grimly.

"I?"

"Yes; if you care to fight with me, Owen, let us fight and have it done. All I say is you are going down there until I get some one—until I get Dr. Leroux to take care of Pauline."

"Dr. Leroux?" exclaimed Lucille.

"Yes. I know it's twenty miles to his camp. But I will get him, and no one else shall touch her."

"Harry, think what you are doing!" cried Lucille.

"Go on down, Owen," said Harry. "Take the steps before I throw you down."

Owen tremblingly obeyed.

"And—Lucy, you know that I know that you love Pauline—that you would do almost as much for her as I would—but you are wrong in your judgment to-night. You will perhaps never forgive me, but you are my enemy to-night, because you do not understand. You must go, too."

He caught her wrists gently in his firm hand and guided her down the steps. "You will understand to-morrow," he said as he quickly shut the wide door and fastened the lock.

"Wait! Wait! May love, my life!" he whispered fervently. "I will find a way."

She looked at him with bewildered, pleading eyes. He placed beside her a pitcher of water and a filled glass. Then he sped from the room.

He found Owen's motor cycle by the lodge wall. He seized it and started to wheel it to the road, but the rear wheel dragged. The wily Owen had clamped it with two chains and locks.

For a moment Harry stood baffled.

"Twenty miles to Dr. Leroux's camp," he pondered. "If I try to do it on foot she will die before I get back. And I have locked up the only persons who could possibly be of any aid. She will die alone there in that bunk." Sure as he was of the treachery of Savelli, he had an impulse to go back and release the prisoners. But as he turned the corner of the lodge he saw a horse and buggy standing in the road.

It was merely the buggy that Savelli and Balthazar had used, but to Harry it appeared at that moment as a magic boon. In an instant he had unsnapped the weight of strap and, leaping to the seat touched the whip to the startled horse.

Balthazar had chosen an able steed—one that could be used for flight as well as deception if emergency arose. The powerful animal, under Harry's urging, swept the Lucille as she sta on the steps. Owen tore the opening wider, lifted himself and peered out.

A man was approaching the lodge stealthily.

"Balthazar!" shouted Owen. Where have you been?"

"Master! What is the matter? Why are you down there?"

"Don't ask ME any questions. Go in and open the trap door."

Balthazar sped into the lodge. In a moment the heavy bolts were drawn and Owen and Lucille, followed by the whimpering Savelli, rushed up the stairs.

Lucille uttered a cry. "Where is Pauline?"

All turned to the bunk where the patient had lain. It was empty.

Savelli sidled close to Balthazar. "Give me—give me just a little more. I have been through terrible dangers," he begged.

For answer the Gypsy seized his collar and shot him sprawling across the room. He lay, mumbling, where he fell.

"Some one is driving on the road," said Lucille, listening. From a distance came the beat of a galloping horse's hoofs.

"Perhaps she's coming back."

But although it was Balthazar's horse and buggy that flashed out of the cover of the woods and whirled up to the lodge, they did not bring Pauline. It was Harry Marvin and Dr. Leroux who leaped out and rushed to the lodge.

"You got out! You have done it?" cried Harry with a ghastly look, as he saw the others in the yard.

"We have done nothing," answered Owen bitterly. "But your folly has been rewarded. Pauline has escaped."

They hastened into the lodge Savelli had staggered to his feet after Balthazar's blow and had moved to the bunk, where he now lay.

Dr. Leroux approached the man. "He is drugged," he said, after a rapid examination. "Who is he?"

"The reputable physician whom Owen brought to attend Pauline," answered Harry with a heart-sick sneer.

"That is not fair." exclaimed Owen. "I did not know the man. I brought the first aid I found."

"And you say Miss Polly—before she fled—was afflicted with a craving for water. Did she drink it only or did she."——

"She constantly poured it over her arms; and I bathed her face every two or three minutes to quiet her," said Lucille.

The coat of Dr. Savelli, lying on the table, stopped him. Something protruded from a side pocket of the coat. The doctor caught it out. It was a test-tube.

For a moment Dr. Leroux examined the tube. Then slowly his eye roved around the entire group in the room. Balthazar had vanished. The suspecting scientist could find nothing but innocent alarm on the faces of those around him.

"Look for her down by the river," he explained sharply. "She has taken the poison of my new discovery."

Harry caught up his field glasses as they all—with the exception of Savelli—hurried from the lodge. "Here, doctor, take them," he said, handing them to Dr. Leroux. "I will join you instantly. "Owen," he called back to the secretary, who lingered bewildered and frightened, on the steps, "unlock the motor-cycle. I may need it at any moment."

"I m not sure that I have—the keys," said Owen, but Harry was away down the road after the doctor.

He caught up with him on the crest of the hill that overlooked the river. Dr. Leroux was gazing off through the field glasses. With a startled exclamation, he handed them to Harry, who looked for an instant and turned, speechless, helpless, to his father's friend.

The picture through the lenses was the picture of Pauline, groping blindly, with outstretched hands, along the small wharf at the foot of the road a full half mile away.

Dr. Leroux started to run down the road. But Harry paused, considering. He turned abruptly and ran back to the lodge.

"Owen! Owen!" he called.

The secretary came to the door.

"Will you unlock that motor-cycle, or shall I make you do it?"

"I haven't the keys, I have been looking everywhere for them. I"——

The next instant Harry had caught the secretary in his iron grasp. "Give me the keys," he commanded, "or I will shake them out of you."

Owen drew back, and, feeling feebly through his pockets, produced the keys. Harry sped to the locked cycle. In a few moments he had ridden out to the road.

Dr. Leroux, running down the hillside, paused to look again through the glasses. He saw Pauline still upon the wharf. But her strength had gone. She was creeping on her hands and knees toward the water that she craved.

For the first time he saw that a canoe was tied to the dock. Pauline was fumbling, weakly, with the painter of the canoe. He watched, fascinated. She freed the rope from the little dark post. She raised herself with what seemed to be a last controlling effort, and, slowly, cautiously, stepped down into the fragile craft.

The doctor stared in amazement. He lowered the glasses a little, and into his view came the crouching form of Harry on the motor-cycle, whirring to the wharf.

The canoe moved slowly away from the little pier. Pauline held the paddle in her hands, but she had no strength to use it. It was the outflow of the river that drew the tiny vessel away.

Suddenly to the fear-dazed eyes of the elderly physician came the sight of Harry on the motor-cycle. He was leaning close across the bars. There was no slackening of his machine as he neared the wharf.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players. Lucille, Pauline's misguided friend, aids the drug-fiend Doctor and the villainous Owen to get out of the cellar in which Harry has imprisoned them.

He was out on the wharf—he was going at top-pitch still——

The doctor dropped the glasses, turned. The splash of a heavy machine into deep water—the cry of a woman—forced him to look again. Harry had taken the dock in a flash and had driven straight into the stream.

Through the glasses, the doctor saw the slim canoe waver. He saw Pauline turn vaguely, at the sound of the motor-cycle's plunge. With a gasp of fear, he saw the shell upset; and in almost the same moment Harry, clutching Pauline in his arms.

The doctor did his best to reach the wharf in time to lift them from the water. But there was a more fleet and eager rescuer ahead of him. It was Raymond Owen.

The secretary leaped into the water to assist. He lifted Pauline into the arms of the doctor. He helped Harry to the shore.

Dr. Leroux knelt beside Pauline on the little pier. Quickly he drew from his case of medicines the most precious of all drugs. A drop into the needle, quick injection, and—they waited.

Slowly Pauline opened her eyes. More slowly, the eyes brightened. Harry was kneeling beside her. He gently pressed his lips to hers.

"I must have—dreamed it all," she said. And her head sank, like a sleepy child's, upon his shoulder.

To be continued

This story will be shown in pictures on 30th October, 1915.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players. Scene in which Harry faces the plotters in their attempt to kill Pauline by an unnecessary surgical operation.

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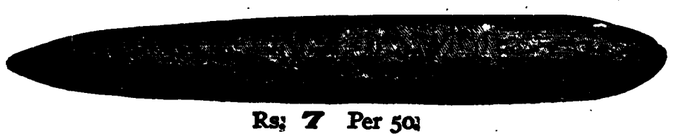

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Major A. H. Conell, Scots Fusiliers.
Major Honourable C. M. Ponsonby, Grenadiers.
Captain C. F. Carfrae, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain H. K. Cassels, Berkshires.
Captain W. A. Guest-Williams, Berkshires.
Captain D. M. Hanna, Berkshires.
Captain C. G. Paramore, Berkshires.
Captain W. S. Oldman, Berkshires.
Captain R. S. Faulknor, North Lancashires.
Captain H. G. Wood, North Lancashires.
Captain A. St. J. M. Kekewich, Devons.
Captain M. Thwaites, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant W. Anderson, Cameronians.
Lieutenant J. J. Carswell, Cameronians.
Lieutenant A. Stenhouie, Cameronians.
Lieutenant R. F. Baxter, Sussex.
Lieutenant J. D. Eaton-Richards, Sussex.
Lieutenant A. J. V. Harden, Sussex.
Lieutenant W. W. Ireland, Sussex.
Lieutenant G. L. Wainwright, Sussex.
Lieutenant G. W. West, Sussex.
Lieutenant E. Carter, Artillery.
Lieutenant W. F. Elrington-Basset, Gordons.
Lieutenant D. H. Fenton, West Ridings.
Lieutenant D. C. Glen, Berkshires.
Lieutenant G. F. Grigory, Berkshires.
Lieutenant W. G. Haynes, Berkshires.
Lieutenant B. P. Hicks, Berkshires.
Lieutenant W. G. Hobbs, Berkshires.
Lieutenant T. G. Peacock, Berkshires.
Lieutenant J. Vesey, Berkshires.
Lieutenant C. L. G. Law, Suffolks.
Lieutenant A. G. H. Livesey, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant F. H. Wharton, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant R. G. McKilney, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant J. L. O. Mansergh, Warwicks.
Lieutenant E. G. Mawby, Welsh Guards.
Lieutenant R. P. Ochs, Middlesex.
Lieutenant W. E. Ogilvie, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant R. J. R. Richardson, South Staffords.
Lieutenant W. F. Sheridan, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant R. F. Tindall, Lincolns.
Lieutenant H. A. Whiffin, Gloucesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. E. Nicol, Grenadiers.
Captain F. A. Bagley, South Lancashires.
Captain H. F. Munro, Seaforths.
Captain L. C. Nash, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain O. T. D. Osmond-Williams, Welsh Guards.
Lieutenant J. Batho, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. Bruce, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. R. Langtry, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant W. H. K. Owen, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant M. Shaw, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant F. J. Allen, Devons.
Lieutenant A. D. Herbert, Middlesex.
Lieutenant G. H. Lewis, East Surreys.
Lieutenant E. G. Mack, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant A. S. Middleton, Camerons.
Lieutenant A. B. Turner, Berkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant A. A. Richardson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

KILLED.

Major A. R. Hill, Cheshires.
Captain S. R. Cesari, Medicals.
Captain H. E. Griggs, Essex.
Captain F. L. Lloyd, Cheshires.
Captain C. R. Shannon, Engineers.
Captain H. W. Wilson, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant H. Ormesher, Lincolns.
Lieutenant H. Sharp, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant K. J. Addy, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant E. H. Bentall, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant L. H. Dardier, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Hastings, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant M. McGregor, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Martindale, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant Honourable C. T. Mills, Scots Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant R. P. Davis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant S. N. Medlicott, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant N. E. Trier, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. Wilkins, Northumberland Fusiliers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant R. H. Callender, Durham Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Hext, Artillery.
Major G. H. Arbuthnot, Berkshires.
Captain G. W. Egerton, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H. A. Fordham, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. H. Hoffman, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. M. Lamb, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain L. M. Gibbs, Coldstreams.
Captain W. T. Henderson, Seaforths.
Captain T. E. Holland, Rifle Brigade.
Captain F. H. Maunsell, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Captain H. C. Mulholland, Medicals.
Captain C. A. Ogden, Durham Light Infantry.
Peverend F. H. Drinkwater, Chaplain.
Lieutenant S. M. Adler, Royal Fusiliers
Lieutenant H. D. Brindley, Engineers.
Lieutenant T. W. Haycraft, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. D. Pank, Engineers.
Lieutenant F. G. Walker, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. W. Brown, West Kents.
Lieutenant C. O. Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. C. De Lisle, Leicesters.
Lieutenant M. D. FitzGibbon, Middlesex.
Lieutenant R. M. Grazebrook, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant J. N. Knight, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant C. A. Roberts, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant R. Aldersey, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Morris, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Paton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant E. U. Raikes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Allan, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant D. A. Ballard, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant N. P. Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant M. P. Evans, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant N. H. Keen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant C. F. Wright, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Pearn, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Strickland, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Wiggington, East Yorkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain J. L. Warren, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. B. Howell, North Staffords.

MISSING.

Lieutenant F. W. Graham, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. M. Ure, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. Brien, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. S. Cole, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. P. Pope, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant P. J. Simpson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant M. L. Wortley, Suffolks.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant H. T. Thomson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Knight, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. A. Ansell, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. O. Donnell Welsh Regiment.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AN MISSING.

Lieutenant A. E. Hall, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. Whitworth, Yorkshires.

NOW PRISONER.

Captain A. D. Pass, Dorset Yeomanry.

REPORTED UNDER VARIOUS DATES.

NOW KILLED.

Captain T. F. Fraser, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. J. Poynton, Engineers.

DIED.

Colonel F. R. Thackeray, Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Reeve, Leicesters.
Major G. S. Akerman, Engineers.
Lieutenant J. J. DeSalis, Middlesex.
Lieutenant J. T. Fry, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant R. B. Carrow, East Kents.

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieutenant M. A. Hall, Lincolns.
Lieutenant N. C. Spratt, Flying Corps.

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Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixin on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like Roskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

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